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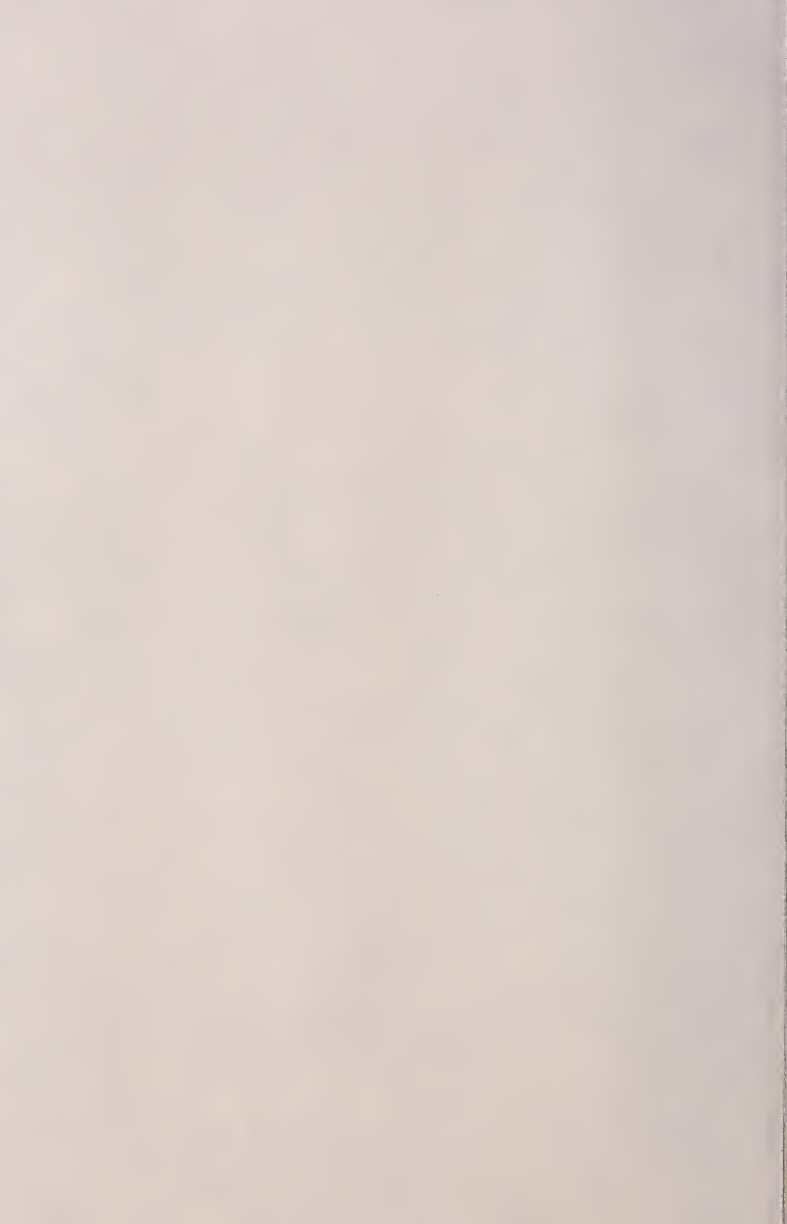
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Etiquette at College,

By

NELLIE BALLOU



HANDY BOOK CORPORATION
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I

MANNERS AT COLLEGE

A college student is thrown suddenly into a community very different from his home and school environment. He finds new ideas, new opportunities, new friends about him. But they must be won by his own efforts.

He has little chance to ask or wonder what to do as he faces situations that are important to his present comfort and future success. He wants to make good; to scratch his high mark on college records; to have his share of popularity. He realizes that it all depends, not upon pull or money or looks, but upon his ability to adapt himself successfully to these new conditions and to make the most of the chances that come day by day.

The boy or girl who holds an alert attitude toward college life may be sure of the best the college has to offer. Each has his own problems arising from personality and individual talents, but the routine problems of college environment are common to all students alike. They harass the wealthy young person thrown for the first

time upon his own responsibility, just as they worry the boy who comes with a little roll of bills for the first semester's expenses and the rest of his way to earn.

How shall he make a good impression upon several hundred people who never heard of him before? How shall he gain friends that will last? How can he make sure of good times and popularity?

Is money for or against one? Can a student making his own expenses hope to take part in society life? What does one need to take along to college? What will the roommate be like? Should one share with Roommate one's secrets, letters, hopes and fears, or remain more or less of an unknown quantity?

There are many questions like these that are too shy for public inquiry. They come from the hearts of boys and girls who want to be popular and beloved; who want to be sought after by desirable groups of student society. What makes seemingly ordinary persons so popular when others with brilliance and ambition go neglected? What is the secret of drawing friends—the law of attraction?

Established college circles judge things on a different basis from time-honored decrees of opinion and fiction. They call good-looking

many men and women who seem homely of feature. One who is considered "the real thing" may puzzle a freshman who sees in the example no hint of beauty, genius or heroic action. Customs and traditions are puzzling and handicap until one recognizes, understands and observes them.

Shall the student's parents who are old grads, accompany him and see him started in, or will their kind care react on his standing in the eyes of fellow-students who come alone? Is his southern accent apt to be an asset or a drawback? Shall he admit he plays the guitar? May he tell the college president that his uncle is a trustee and that he is descended from a Mayflower ancestor? Will it help his standing with the fraternity he covets if he drops a word about his father's resources?

What distinguishes the star athletes from those who are "nearly as good" but never make the first team? Why does the tall, graceful girl go home to cry because her name is not among the dancers chosen for the pageant? Why do they omit a certain gifted fellow from the staff of the college weekly?

Why are some girls always busy when besieged for dates? Why do others smile upon meeting one? When girls meet boys they like,

they are especially anxious to make no false moves. Is it forward to ask the boys to call? Or should they wait for the boys to take the initiative? What should one do when the boy does not take the initiative? When one is asked to pour tea for a friend in the town, what should she borrow to wear? How should she answer an invitation to bridge that came on her hostess's visiting card?

Many boys and girls hesitate to attend social affairs because of shyness when they have in them qualities which with a little care and understanding will fairly shine. What are these qualities and how can they be developed?

How is one supposed to act with a faculty member? How much should one tell in home letters? How can one control the reputation for brilliancy or stupidity that seems to spring full grown upon the campus? Why does the over-anxious student seldom make the fraternity desired? May a girl call up a man at his fraternity? What should one know about wearing fraternity pins?

How did it happen that some of the gifted students failed in the dramatic club try-out, leaving a list to be posted that surprised every one? Why was the college paper staff suspended from

publishing the weekly? What was the objection to a bit of hazing?

Why wasn't he asked again to visit the old friends of his parents? Should he feel slighted at a dinner invitation to take the place of another who could not go? Did every one know he wasn't likely to be dining any where but at the dormitory? How should he entertain a visiting alumnus? What calls is he obliged to make? How can he build up a pleasant social life in town as well as in the college? Why do so many college engagements come to grief? What distinguishes a popular man from one who is tolerated merely because another dress-suit is needed at the party?

And the student's sister? Her perplexities may be smaller but they can spoil many hours. What shall she wear at the fraternity masquerade party? How can she avoid seeming a wall-flower at a dance where she knows so few men? Will her partner see to it that she has a good time all evening? When she goes to a luncheon, is she supposed to keep on her hat and gloves? And how long should she stay afterward? If she is having a guest for the week-end and thinks of asking Mrs. Grayson to include the girl in her dinner party, will it be permissible?

There are scores of other questions which

come up in every-day contacts. If one does not know how to meet them readily, they lead to uncomfortable half-hours or disappointing evenings, raised eyebrows and shrugged shoulders. Half of the situations in which a student is placed are perplexing because they develop suddenly and without warning at a time when he is intent upon learning new people and new customs. To put him on his guard, and to help him know the formalities and informalities of college life as it is likely to present itself, is the object of these chapters.

II

A GOOD START

The new student assures himself of a welcome and an excellent chance for successful college life, when he makes inquiries in advance concerning the college and its advantages. He should also investigate the course he intends to take, the requirements for entrance, and the standing which is assigned to graduates by future employers.

For many reasons, the general standing of the school had better be estimated by outsiders. It should be considered in regard to faculty, reputation, health conditions and should be judged, most of all, by the type of men or women it sends out into the world. Colleges stamp their graduates with unfailing marks by which they may be distinguished during after-years.

The principal of the secondary school one leaves holds a conference with each student several months before his matriculation, and makes arrangements to transfer credits and recommendations to the higher institution.

If entrance examinations are required, the

student has to be notified in time to take them at the time and place designated by the college office. Inquiries and arrangements are completed in most cases before the summer closing of the school.

INQUIRIES

Careful examination of college catalogs saves asking many questions of the officials.

Expenses and fees are printed in the catalog. The question of tuition puzzles some students. Tuition, of course, means the fee paid for actual teaching and class work. State universities charge nothing for tuition to residents of the state, because support from public funds helps to pay the instructors. In endowed schools and colleges, a fixed sum is charged, in no manner meeting the actual cost per student. The deficit is made up by the income from college funds. Some universities charge a fixed rate for each point or semester hour elected by the student.

In asking questions of college officials, letters should be clear and brief, written on business paper in correct form, and addressed to the proper person. The names and titles may be found in the college catalog, and should be spelled correctly if one wishes to be remembered with pleasure.

In a coeducational college, the Dean of Men has charge of the affairs relating to men of the institution, and the Dean of Women is in charge of girls. The Registrar receives credits and applications for registration. The Treasurer handles money matters. Assignment of rooms may be under a special official or bureau.

A new student seldom has a choice of rooms, but takes cheerfully whatever dormitory accommodations may be assigned to him. A deposit of room rent is paid when the room is engaged. If a change of plan occurs, the deposit is refunded when notice is given before a certain date.

Registration is not completed, and in most colleges one may not attend classes, until all bills are paid. The student should have an understanding with the treasurer beforehand if he is obliged to make different arrangements. Sometimes a certain percentage is paid at registration, and the remainder later in the semester.

Scholarships have to be secured far in advance. Students give service in return for board, room or tuition, by waiting on the tables in dormitories or student boarding clubs, working about the campus, or assisting in the buildings. New students sometimes are granted service scholarships through the office of the president

in small colleges. It is looked upon as wrong for any one who can pay his way to take the chances from boys and girls who are without means, for scholarships are limited to a small proportion of the student body.

Honorary scholarships are offered by colleges to certain secondary schools to encourage honor graduates to continue their studies. They require no service in return, but the holders of them are expected to keep up to standard and contribute their best efforts to college life in whatever way they can.

Students who show proficiency in certain departments soon find chances to assist in classes and laboratories. Their reward may be in the form of extra credits, money, or glory. In any event, such assistant work is a good recommendation in securing positions, or in applying for university fellowships after graduation.

EQUIPMENT

Some college dormitories are completely furnished and equipped. In others, linen, decorations and draperies are provided by the students. Laundry facilities vary from the village washwoman to the modern call-and-deliver system. Knowing what to expect saves delay in adjusting oneself.

A gymnasium suit is practically a uniform, and is ordered to measure when gym classes are organized. It is well to wait until one is in touch with the physical director in the purchasing of any sort of athletic clothing.

In choosing sweaters, jackets and campus head-gear, the student is wise to avoid anything that resembles the official badge of athletes, awarded for distinction in sports. Likewise, he does not display sweaters, caps or uniforms in the colors of rival colleges. He avoids anything that looks like pretense or conspicuousness.

Classes usually adopt insignia to distinguish their members on the campus and in intramural contests. However brilliant their colors may be, they are in keeping with college spirit, for with many wearers they become a badge or uniform.

Personal belongings depend upon the college and its surroundings, as well as upon the individual student. The more experienced a traveler is, the less luggage he carries about with him, and what he has is adapted to his needs.

Good libraries and book exchanges make it possible for a student to get along without his private library. Textbooks usually may be purchased second-hand or rented from former students in a course. If there is any prejudice in regard to used books, it appears to be in their

favor, to judge from the "Wanted" and "For Sale" notices posted on bulletin boards in the student halls.

Certain possessions have won a place as assets to dormitory dwellers: a small camera; a steamer rug or army blanket for comfort indoors, or to use at late autumn picnics and games; a cushion or two of dark, sturdy material; a memory book; any sort of musical instrument one can play; and equipment for sports and games the environment permits. These things are used constantly, and never are in the way.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS

The adaptable student finds new surroundings full of opportunities to live and learn and make good. No stranger is expected to know exactly what to do and where to go in a community he never has seen before, and he does not appear awkward except to himself. By observing others, rather than by making himself a center of attraction, the newcomer soon gets his bearings, falls in easily with local custom, and becomes a member in good standing of his chosen college.

To be inconspicuous is the prayer of the harried freshman, and finding his way about occupies his first days. After that, he begins to

realize that certain attitudes on his part bring him help and information, and keep obliging upper classmen at his side as guardians and friends:

Alert interest and straightforward inquiry have taken away his bewilderment. He is eager to listen, but does not talk much unless somebody questions him, when he responds frankly and cheerfully.

He does not ask questions unless they are definite and can be answered in a few words.

He appreciates the scenes and landmarks which have grown dear to older students, and knows they will seem the same to him after their significance grows upon him. He respects customs and traditions even though he can see as yet no point to them.

He is grateful for friendly help and for pleasant company, and says so sincerely, but does not try to impose on good nature by tagging his benefactors. He is the freshman whom upper classmen remember and like from the start.

GOOD LOOKS

An attractive appearance is an asset to a successful start in college society. Good looks consist of far more than beauty of face, which is scarcely heeded when charm and distinction are present.

Carriage ranks high as a mark of the best type of college student. Slouchiness seldom is seen in those who have powers of leadership. The alert mind and active, well-poised body go with the personality of those who are prominent in college circles.

The voice, too, forms evidence for or against a newcomer. The agreeable voice, used just enough, gives an interpretation of good breeding and culture to its owner.

Clothes for the student must be conservative, sturdy and suitable. Material and line count for more than passing fashion. A conspicuous garment or a fancy creation is an enemy to the student whom it brings to notice on the campus.

To be well-groomed is the final touch that distinguishes the real gentleman and gentlewoman from those who pretend to fine manners. A few minutes a day assure hair always brushed, clean and glossy; a wholesome, fresh skin; teeth that gleam; hands and nails that need no apology; clothes put on securely and neatly; shoes with heels in repair, and a reasonable polish. These few things that become automatic habits are merely a duty to one's person, but they are more: they are the basis of physical attractiveness to those who must associate day after day with the student in intimate contact.

THE "SEND-OFF"

It is a temptation to parents who have gone to college to accompany their children when the latter enter. If they yield to this friendly impulse, their stay should be entirely social. It is better for them to take lodgings in town and come to the campus only as visiting alumni.

In all academic matters, it is for the student to see to his own registration, interviews with faculty members, and entering classes, and to take his chances unaided and on an equal basis with the others who have come to school alone.

When a mother accompanies her daughter to school, stays with her in the dormitory, helps her unpack, and then departs, she leaves the poor girl to an attack of homesickness, and her presence makes it harder for other girls who have just left their mothers for the first time.

The ideal time for the family to visit, is after the student is settled and can find his way about—perhaps by Thanksgiving time. Then they come as honored guests to the halls, meet new friends he has made, accompany him to classes, and visit members of the faculty as the guests rather than guides of their proud young relative.

Thus they carry away the memory of an alert, capable student who is a real personage, instead of the dazed, uncertain newcomer of a few weeks before. It is more pleasant for all concerned.

III

A HOME AT COLLEGE

The student who lives outside the college or school has a chance to select a room from what the neighborhood offers. There are points to remember:

It should be as convenient to the campus as is possible.

It will be more pleasant and healthful if it provides good ventilation and sunlight.

Arrangements may be made with the family concerning meal-times, bath schedules, proper heat in winter, and living-room privileges. Especially for a girl rooming in town, it is necessary to be sure of a suitable place in which to entertain callers.

Do not engage a place permanently before you try it.

Most colleges have a special bureau to recommend rooming houses that have been inspected and approved, and these lists are kept up-to-date from reports of students. In a town of any size it is not well to risk taking a room that has not been approved by the college, by the Y room

registration bureau or by responsible friends. Health conditions and the social standing of the people renting rooms are not always evident on the surface.

In a dormitory, rooms are assigned to new students. The college room may be small or large. It may be simply four walls like a cabin, or a suite of bedroom, living room and bath, beautifully furnished.

A roommate is the rule, although in some advanced schools students room alone.

THE COLLEGE ROOM

Styles in college room decorations have changed remarkably, and it is never wise to say what is being done. Fish nets, pretty girl heads, snowshoes, beer steins, posters, dusty tea sets, wire racks of photographs, felt banners, leather pillows, water-colors, Japanese prints, tapestries, armor, swords, zithers, accordions and radios are mingled in most dreams of college rooms.

As a rule, the less there is to dust, the better the college room looks, for it is a place in which one has to sleep, study, play and eat (occasionally).

There are recognized courtesies of dividing storage space and furniture with one's roommate.

If one has a better bed or better place for it than the other, the roommates may agree to "swap" at regular intervals, or arrange so that the less favored one has some other advantage to make up for it. Closet room is apportioned, and drawer space. It is a good idea never to use a drawer in common except for possessions that are common property, like dishes for spreads, a pressing iron, extra linen, curtains and bedding.

When there is a study table and a desk as well, one takes the table and the other the desk, especially if they are not large enough for two to use without conflict. Even chairs are apt to become "thine and mine."

If ornaments and draperies seem to clash, the roommate who is quick to take a cue suggests putting away his or her inharmonious things. Perhaps they can be brought out later in the year for a change.

STARTING RIGHT

Cheerfulness, but reserve, is the keynote in getting along with a stranger.

One may admire new possessions of another, but it is good taste to wait until they are offered for inspection. Clothing, pictures, and family matters are personal and should be respected.

A roommate with foresight never *begins* reading letters to a companion. It is a habit that, besides being rather common, rapidly becomes inconvenient and embarrassing. No matter how well each knows the other's friends and family, a few pleasant words will give the news that concerns them. The only exception is that of a letter which has an impersonal flavor and a very clever literary quality, such as some write on special occasions, and which one knows was intended to be shown as a work of art to any who might be interested.

Mention of personal matters affecting only oneself, money worries, longing for clothes and opinions of people both know, are too cheap for dignified conversation, especially to comparative strangers. Confidences one regards so lightly are as lightly respected by acquaintances.

A student may expect as much reserve from a roommate as he himself shows, and should his friend seem to tell too much, it is kindness to let him feel that though his confidence is respected, it ought to be kept from going farther.

Automatically, roommates get to know each other well, even if they never become real friends; and there is an unwritten law of loyalty that forbids talking to others about one's roommate.

Familiarity has no place in the college room, as it lowers the standing of students who are lacking in dignity, to say nothing of decency. Unnecessary caresses, slapping on the back, pushing, pulling, and tussling, are marks of those socially ill at ease. They seldom are judged "fresh," but do not know what to do with their hands and feet—an awkwardness left over from juvenile days.

Occasionally there is an embarrassing member in a dormitory who is inclined to go about too lightly clad. People of refinement instinctively keep from intruding on the sight of others when disrobed, for it is as vulgar to be too careless as it is to be simpering and prudish.

It is easier to resolve not to borrow, than it is not to lend. Borrowing is common except in groups which have made their own laws against it.

A girl boasting of her successful year in university was insisting that all one needed was a good suit and an evening dress.

"But what about afternoon parties, and field trips and picnics and blizzards?" demanded her listeners.

"Oh, the girls always fixed me out!" she said easily.

Common sense will settle questions of emer-

gency, but to borrow much is thought to reflect on the ability of one's parents or guardian to provide necessities, or upon one's own lack of management and foresight.

Some who have a petty desire to put others under obligation and feel superior themselves, purposely insist on lending things, and then advertise their own generosity, especially to people above them socially and to the opposite sex. It is a mark of the "climber" and of those who use their resources to buy their way in. Often they do not mean to be anything but ambitious, but are lacking in a sense of values.

DORMITORY REGULATIONS

Rules are not so strenuous as they used to be. Practically all regulations of a modern dormitory are not for "discipline" but for the convenience of a large number living under the same roof.

Rising hour, meal-times, study hours, and recreation are made uniform. Bath schedules may be added if the rooms have not private baths. There are fire-drills. There are rules about the use of parlors, and the doors are locked at a certain time in the evening except to those having special permissions. But the life is that of a well-conducted home.

Modern colleges have Student Government, and students make and enforce their laws. Student Council often prints a booklet of the rules, and schedules are posted in the halls and rooms. Juniors and Seniors are always willing to answer questions of new students.

Sometimes it is well not to be conspicuous in inquiries. For instance, a freshman who asks if she may use her electric chafing-dish, toaster and pressing-iron, may be conscientious enough to refrain if such devices are forbidden. Yet her possessions will be remembered, and if a fuse burns out in her vicinity, she will be the first one questioned.

For new students, the best form is to make sure to avoid friction of any kind with students or faculty. A reputation for reserve, good manners and dependability can become so fixed in a few weeks that it smooths the way for the entire course, and whatever happens, people will be ready to put the best construction upon what the student does and says.

Some "dorms" have regulations in regard to typewriters, musical instruments, electrical equipment, and so forth. These should be noted. Usually a place is provided in the basement for washing small articles, for pressing, making candy. Modern equipment even supplies elec-

tric hair-dryers to make evening shampoos easy. Hospital facilities are provided for cases of illness, but general health in the colleges is the rule, and to be "husky" is ideal. It is not good form to ask for special privileges or exemption from regulations of any kind, unless there is some urgent reason, like doctor's orders.

IV

POPULARITY

Real popularity is based on merit and likeableness, not on a temporary rise to public notice. The law of personal attraction seems to be that the more a person thinks of others, the more others come to think of him.

One's personality is like a horse: Tie it to a post (oneself), and there it must stay until it starves; but turn it out to pasture, let it gallop about the fields with other personalities, and it becomes shining and sleek, and able to bear the owner along delightful paths and over dangerous roads safely—a steed any might be proud to own.

UNSELFISHNESS

The best-loved students would laugh incredulously if any one should undertake to tell them how "popular" they are. It is their trick of forgetting themselves that endears them to everybody. People who dwell on the "hit" they fancy themselves making, are funny but, if seen often, become pathetic bores. The in-growing mind

makes the owner a "specimen" even to himself, and puts out the radiance that belongs to a personality that is busy shining on others. Interest in a fellow-student pleases him, and he begins to feel that his friend has excellent sense of appreciation.

Popularity is built of many little memories—not of big accomplishments. It means that almost every friend of the student has felt the pull of a cheerful, kindly spirit, not once, but often, and without others knowing what was going on. Silent popularity is the most powerful kind and lasts throughout life.

MANNERISMS

Mannerisms draw attention, but unless they are very attractive, they finally get on the nerves of associates. The less a boy or girl does to call attention to his or her tricks of speech or movement, the better impression is given, for then observers notice the individual as a whole, and not as various parts. One who talks constantly with an index finger, the eyebrows or making faces or mouths, often causes the eyebrows, faces and mouths of listeners to seem to move in sympathy.

Affectation of speech acts in the same way. It becomes a feature instead of an attraction. One

part of the country is as good as another. It is better to have one's honest, corn-and-hog region manner of speech than to assume an Alabama drawl or Boston accent picked up from some one who also acquired it second-hand. The worst feature of acquired speech is that in excitement it deserts the speaker, and the audience recognizes secret past history.

Any sort of enunciation that can be recognized is provincial, New York accent as well as that of Kentucky.

Colloquial expressions must be avoided if the student expects to be an ornament to society. These include many exclamations used to express surprise in country communities (and city ones), as well as ways of mentioning facts that a stranger cannot grasp without an interpreter.

"The pudding is *all*. I'm sorry," said the good lady of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, indicating the empty dish. Now that was quaint and understandable at a glance. But sometimes to hear a fair creature from more remote regions, cry out, "For coffee *pot!*" as expression of amazement, it takes imagination to see her as a lady. She does it for effect—for fun. But what seems humorous to her, may seem different to her little roommate from a private school in the south.

Of course, profanity and vulgarisms are

seldom found in the speech of people in good standing. Some boys and girls are guilty because they think it makes them seem dashing. However, it is a hang-over of childhood, depending on shocking others to attract attention, and only makes the perpetration ridiculous, much as a pop-eyed youngster would when trying to seem "a regular terror" by shouting naughty words over the banister at his mother's tea party down below.

When a lady sprinkles profanity through her parlor conversation, it gives the impression that she comes from a fine old slum family, but forgets her "company manners." To swear in company suggests that profanity is the usual thing with one's parents.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Each year thousands of little dailies mention the "charming and accomplished Miss Soand-so."

Most accomplishments imply ability to make a joyful noise to attract the interest and admiration of others, and these occupy a large place in college social life. "What are you going to say to pay for your dinner?" has become a delicate hint that each person owes the group some pleasant amusement. But not all accomplishments

are of the tail-feather and crowing kind. One of the most comfortable gifts is to be—

A GOOD LISTENER:

Some one has defined a Bore as a person who talks about himself when others would rather be talking about themselves. But it was not a born listener who made the remark, surely—the good old honest, friendly soul to whom we can go with our joys and troubles and enthusiasms, knowing our confidence will be kept, that our triumphs become his, and his good wishes will lighten our woes.

A brilliant talker may be in demand at "occasions," but a good listener is in demand everywhere and at all hours. A ready ear and friendly eye not only draws but keeps friends of all sorts. If "Annie Laurie" or "Cynthia Gray" or "Elsie" are omitted two days running from the woman's page, several readers will write in with anxious pens to know what is to become of the love-lorn now.

We may laugh to cover up our real feelings about sympathy and friendly bosoms, but the most beloved students in any school are the Admirable Aunts and the Understanding Uncles. Sometimes it is amusing when a student gets a reputation as a counselor, but it is nothing to be ashamed of. If one is blessed with a nature for

it, and yet can keep impersonal and above "sob stuff," it is the surest foundation for wide friendliness.

The good listener is quite deaf, however, to certain things: To criticism of other people and of institutions which are the best we can maintain at present. To a stream of startling but borrowed ideas. (If he keeps up with editorials, book reviews, and comments on the theatre, he will immediately recognize these). To personal grievances that belong far underground. To sewer-like conversation and dirty stories. To a person who is known to be a constant liar. To scandal or gossip of any type whatever. In case of criticism, he should pleasantly ask the knocker just what practical, constructive suggestions he has in mind to take the place of things as they are. If he is sincere, it will set him to thinking and, if he is just talking to hear himself, it will silence him.

People who pose with borrowed ideas as their own are often clever but too lazy to think for themselves. If they are worth while, a sympathetic friend can begin to read up on the subjects which interest them, and go into matters more deeply, so that they will be forced to make sure of their ground or abandon the pose. "I see you agree with So-and-so of the TIMES,"

is a pleasant rebuke if the hard-working critic isn't given due credit. People should be discouraged from pretending to have read books or plays when they have not, for it only leads them into silly and embarrassing situations. "I don't know but I'll find out," is an honest comment that wins respect.

It is not kind to let acquaintances tell their personal troubles and worries, unless one is sure the relief they get from unburdening will make up for the reaction that usually comes afterward. Often people regret things they have told, and sometimes come to hate the innocent receiver of their confidence. Strange to say, often it does more good to confess to a completely unknown person than to an associate. It is better to protect people from themselves in moments of down-heartedness when their guard is down, even though a confidence, by all the laws of honor is a secret to be respected.

The human being who takes actual delight in sub-cellar conversation, can be met only by actual rebuff. It is all he understands. In extreme cases, when ignoring him has no effect, knocking him down may appeal to his better nature. No real gentleman would feel it necessary to blush for his conversation if by chance his mother or sister should appear suddenly.

A person over twenty-one who still shows a hang-over of juvenile traits is not growing up with normal speed, and has to use caution and restraint in matters that may seriously affect competition with classmates.

It is not nice to meet persons who are untruthful. Many who are bright and imaginative constantly exaggerate; and others are self-centered and show it by dramatizing themselves, either worshipping or pitying themselves. Sometimes these active dreamers make up huge stories about their possessions, travel, accomplishments and popularity somewhere else. These are to be treated with kindly amusement, for the "lying" is a "compensation"—that is, in reality, they *want* to be rich, traveled, and admired, and their mind takes a twist to accomplish by cutting across lots instead of driving them to *do*, the things they say they do.

Lying constantly drags one in more deeply and undermines the whole self. It is as bad to encourage it in others as to be untruthful oneself. Nothing can kill a reputation at college more quickly than to be caught distorting the truth in everyday matters, and no sacrifice is too great to save a friend from mistakes in this direction.

Nearly every one with a fine imagination is able to become unreliable through wrong use

of it. It might be supposed that literary men and women have to fight down exaggeration like demons to keep their daily life free from fancy. However, they throw their creative ability into the legitimate channels of their work, and usually are found to be sincere and almost childlike in personal dealings. Mark Twain, who could turn out fiction at a rate that would stun the freshman theme class, who himself joked about "being able to remember so much that never happened," had a sense of honor that would seem unbelievable to many. When faced with debts the law would have cancelled, he set to work on paying them, to the last cent, and did it. He burned manuscripts worth thousands of dollars because he felt they were not up to his standard.

In college, above all places, "a man is as good as his word!" Other fashions come and go, but the attitude toward truth holds.

A wise listener avoids listening in at knockers' sessions. It is a waste of time, and throws him with those who are not pleasant or helpful company. Those who sit down to kick seldom upset much besides themselves, and such are usually avoided as if they had something catching.

However, the most highly contagious evil from which the sane, busy student runs is the

ring for scandal and gossip. Gossip usually is rather harmless in school, for lack of red meat and gravy, but it fixes an attitude of mind that leads to certain grief. A gossip quite often is a fairly respectable person of unrestrained curiosity and lack of the sense of proportion between big and little things. If one senses a gossipy atmosphere, the first precaution is not to join in. Gossip-mongers attack impartially every one they know just for the sport of tearing them to pieces. They have no reserve, no sense of honor about confidences. They remind wholesome people of turkey-buzzards waiting for a feast. To discourage a young scandal expert while still in the egg is a benefaction both for his own and for others' sake.

SILENCE:

"When in doubt what to say, say nothing," may not be a brilliant course, but it saves regrets. In uncertain situations, the talker is at the mercy of the silent person.

To be able to enjoy a friend's company without either feeling it necessary to put in the time by chattering or vainly trying to drag up conversation, shows that a high degree of poise and understanding has been reached. A silent person does not appear half as "dumb" as he feels, if only he

does not fidget or look unhappy. A girl who is pleasant-looking, willing to ask a few questions and listen with apparent interest, is far more likely to be popular as a companion, than a nervous, highly-polished girl who seems to flash with bright ideas and fitting remarks. It is embarrassing to be "shown up" in contrast to a comet, when one is only learning to twinkle feebly.

Some college men actually become popular by their consistent silence. It adds a touch of mystery to them. When asked for an opinion, they reserve judgment, and are thought "deep." They dress conservatively and appear "the real thing." They are economical, and are said to have "a good head on them." And in their senior year they are voted for as "the most representative student." A learned authority puts it, "Open your mouth and your purse cautiously, and your stock of wealth and wisdom shall, at least in repute, be great."

TALENTS:

Talents may become a source of pleasure to widening circles of people. It is not only selfish, but also doubtful manners to withhold an accomplishment that can add to a group's enjoyment, even though the accomplishment be a minor one.

Musical training and talent lays an obligation on the lucky possessor that is not to be brushed aside. Temperament and moodiness about performing is unkind to listeners. Cheerful willingness to do the best one can is the highest form of art, and seems to transform moderate ability into a rare and charming gift. It makes listeners blind to small imperfections, and opens up the performer to his best inspiration.

Three of the most popular "musicians" that ever attended a certain college "played by ear" and to a critical listener might have seemed *deaf* at times. But their good humor, unselect repertoire and willingness to try anything for anybody endeared them to all sorts of students, and their pounding out of mangled classics, sentiment and jazz to order has left echoes of good-will in many hearts.

If one is doing the best he can, apologies are out of place, except a humorous shrug or grin for too bad a discord, or for completely forgetting "where one is at" in speaking or singing. An amateur never should take himself seriously. A sense of humor over one's shortcomings wins the audience completely—at least the kind of audience a college boy or girl is likely to face.

Of course, it is the height of discourtesy and boredom to keep on when one's entertainment

is wearing thin. The time to stop is while the applause is hearty, and while people want more. "The more" should be brief.

The best way to withdraw is to come out of one's informal performance demanding a "piece" by another member of the group in particular, or saying "Now, let's *all* try one—how about 'Dixie'—" or whatever pops into one's head. Solo performances in small groups meeting just for fun are *not* successful beyond reasonable limits.

The college dorm is fond of old songs and funny songs and freak songs. It is most interesting to keep a notebook of these brought by students from different parts of the country. But during the course, the rights of the person to sing his own funny song on occasions is undisputed. The others may learn it, but when it is called for, the "introducer" should be the one to sing it, unless he particularly begs another to do it for him. The others may join in the chorus with heartiness. Similarly, it is very thoughtless and rude to play a selection which is the favorite or only performance of a fellow student, particularly when he or she is present.

One should be extremely careful, also, about parodies and travesties on sacred music or classics that have deep meaning for many people. Such

take-offs may be amusing on the surface but are in bad taste if they carry anything to offend or make uncomfortable a companion. Only a limited imagination has to depend on irreverence for making an impression, and the impression often turns out to be the opposite he intended. When one offends in this way more than once, his failure to raise a laugh or simply his being ignored, will set him looking for legitimate humor in his next performance.

“DISCOVERING” OTHERS:

This is a fine outlet for a high type of accomplishment. It is worthy of the “representative” student. It does not require special gifts on one’s own part. There will be many with hidden talents and secret ambitions, who are either unaware of their ability or too timid to assert it. Some one to unearth them and do a bit of advertising for them makes a great contribution to the college. Geniuses are often shy, but are quick to respond to kind treatment. It is not a good plan to magnify every singer of ballads into a great Walter Scott, nor every scribbler into an O. Henry, but enthusiasm and appreciation of the talents of others is the greatest talent of all, and marks the unselfish patron of the arts.

THINGS TO LEAVE AT HOME

When coming to college or school, these things should be put carefully into cold storage, for they have a way of spoiling in the student atmosphere and make things unhealthy for one!

M' Ancestors. (Everybody has them, and can't help it.)

"The school I used to go to."

"When I was in Europe."

"My high school fraternity."

"Dad's stocks and bonds."

"Mother's social position."

"M' Uncle in Congress" and "M' Uncle on the Board of Trustees" and "M' Aunt in Hollywood."

Also leave school, class and fraternity emblems of former days in the safe-deposit box at home.

All these things prove to be not a help but excess weight to carry. And those relatives one is so proud of—if they loom large to the public, the students will connect them with the young kinsman in good time and respect his "democracy and modesty" in not bragging about them. Things found out by chance are ten times as impressive as things proclaimed about the campus.

The best love and honor comes of itself. No

matter how one may covet popularity, a rose like that has to take its time to come into full bloom. Prying open the bud only bruises the petals and makes them fall early.

V.

MONEY MATTERS

It is to be expected of perfect ladies and gentlemen that they never seem to be short or flush of money, but that thought and careful attention to details is to be thanked for their apparent ease in this line, cannot be doubted.

Their efforts to keep clean in spite of coal smoke do not appear to the public as the number of baths per day or week. Their visits to the dentist are not advertised. But they always are immaculate, and have a smile delightful to see, even though the process is decently private and unremarkable.

If we could start as children, with equal training in financial matters as that given us in table manners, it would be easier to meet this aspect of human relations sensibly and naturally.

Money, in itself, is nothing to be proud of or ashamed of. If it stands for the work of our hands or head, we have a right to feel a thrill of satisfaction and self-respect at the security it gives in certain ways. If it comes to us as earnings of our parents, given us to help along toward

the point where we can become self-supporting, there is the feeling of responsibility to see that we fulfill our part with the gift and use it well.

Too little money may be inconvenient, but it is a challenge to make up for the lack by stretching it cleverly, and by being so alert and personally worth while that it does not appear as a distress to others, whatever economies we must consider.

Too much money, on the other hand, is a much worse handicap. In the first place, too much of anything is cheap and vulgar. Too many genuine diamonds can appear as gewgaws on the wearer. Then, the possession of material things always attracts a certain class of "friends" who may be parasites or worse. In the third place, too much of anything leads to careless ways of handling and grotesque display which makes the possessor tire of himself sooner or later.

The finding of oil in Western states led to peculiar outbreaks of spending among the Indian people who had lived simple, unpretentious lives, until they found themselves suddenly with pockets full of money whose purpose and value they scarcely knew. One old man who was fond of bananas is said to have bought a whole bunch and to have died of indigestion before he quite finished them.

A young brave had his fine white teeth covered with gold at great pain and expense. Good old squaws combined georgette and glass beads with their native dress and went riding about with their husbands in huge motors, looking like living Christmas trees.

Money is useful as a tool, but makes a ridiculous ornament, because it only contrasts what one has with what one is. The only people who can make possessions look inferior are those who are above the desire to risk a contrast.

To meet one's expenses and obligations is as decent as being clean and telling the truth. Anybody who does not meet his obligations, or who is a "sponge," has not grown up to the position he occupies. Some are more capable than others in handling financial matters, but the question of figures in black and white should be within the grasp of every one old enough to go away from home.

When about to enter college, it is absolutely necessary to face the facts frankly with yourself, and decide upon the financial pace you can keep up without breaking or living on *hopes*. Hopes are out of place in immediate obligations, and only enrage creditors.

More and more boys and girls are working all or a part of their way through school and college.

Many of the finest students are these self-reliant, determined workers, for it takes good health, pluck, willingness to do anything honest, and a lot of sheer nerve to carry on two jobs at once. A frail or lazy person cannot make it go. Earning one's living takes time that others are spending on recreation and pleasant loafing, and greatly limits one's time for purely social contacts. On the other hand, the sense of economy and self-reliance that it develops, is more than "education," and the self-helper will in all probability be ready to settle down and *live* before his richer cousin can readjust himself and make good after four years of leisure. To go to college is a priceless chance, but large as college days may loom, the keen young student sees well enough that the forty to sixty years afterward are a good deal more important, in which there will be real love instead of passing fancies, and a real home instead of the room with banners and posters on the wall, and honor and respect to win by years of daily earning it, instead of the second's applause for one who first crosses a goal and is forgotten by the next year.

The greatest difficulty of securing work is found in those schools situated in small villages or the country. Jobs here are few and poorly paid, but some manage to make things go, nevertheless.

Tending furnaces, mowing lawns, waiting on table, cleaning cisterns, being night watchman, night messenger, washing dishes, painting, paperhanging, carpentering, tutoring are only a few of the popular means of meeting expenses. A city offers more chances, but the living cost is higher, and there is more competition.

Do not depend on finding work after school has started and you are settled. The desirable jobs are gone before school starts. You should, if by any means you can make it, have enough money for the first semester of the year. You can figure this approximately by using the estimates from your college catalog for a guide. After arriving at school you can work at whatever is available, and save for the next semester as you earn.

The self-helper should make vacation an active time for earning. Chautauquas employ ambitious young fellows as agents. Besides book and magazine selling, there are factories, harvest fields, restaurants, stores, and commercial propositions always open to the right sort of person. As employers sometimes object to temporary workers, some find it easier to work an entire year before starting to college. The mature student who has had actual experience with a job and who knows how to meet people on a practi-

cal basis, has the advantage over students "green" to the outside world, and gets more fun and profit out of his course. People look up to him, and he is ranked as a "man" rather than a "boy." An extra year or two of age can give a Freshman or Sophomore a running chance for leadership; and if he has enough money ahead to pay the first year's bills without worry, he can afford to lie low and grab a *good job* when the chance comes, or combine with two or three other fellows to start a "college business" with some of his capital.

By looking over the needs of a place, one can *make* a chance instead of waiting for one. A pressing establishment may be in demand, or a laundry, or a novel eats-place, or second-hand book shop, or an agency for college sweaters, stunt-books, banners, jewelry, etc. One boy has made good by bringing his chickens to college. He sells chickens and eggs to the fraternity houses and dormitories. Another became the official photographer for all school occasions, and while he became a good-natured joke, always running about with his camera, people were mighty glad to count on him for fine prints of anything they wanted to keep or send home as a souvenir. A girl discovered her talent as a beauty expert, and right in her own room had

enough customers for hair-dressing, bobbing, manicuring and various sorts of shampoos and treatments and permanent waves to keep her little purse with a tummy-full of comfortable dollars. Another girl managed dinners and decorations for parties and dinners, sold hand-painted gifts and made costumes for less-talented friends. There are always opportunities for the person who goes after them frankly and cheerfully. Self-help raises any one in the estimation of fellow students who appreciate "the real thing," for it shows independence and a nature that laughs at obstacles and sweeps them before it just for the fun of conquering them.

If you are lucky enough to be well-furnished with money, remember that a year is a long time. It is better to budget so that you *end* with a flourish and a new suit for vacation, than to borrow money to get home on. A freshman who is lavish gives the impression that he or she never had so much money before, and it gives upper classmen and more conservative friends the idea that one is either extremely careless or else a show-off.

Some colleges have a fund for making loans to responsible students. These loans are repaid, with interest, when the student works, during vacation or after graduation. But except for

formal loans from the college, from banks, or from an individual outside the place, there should be no borrowing of money whatever. Borrowing is a habit that gnaws its way slowly but fatally into the character itself. Aside from hanging over a conscientious person and making him dread the day of reckoning, it makes him feel either sneaking or brazen, and unable to face the world as does one who pays as he goes.

Real gentlemen would prefer to put on overalls and work until they could meet their obligations. And while a borrower may be honest and well-meaning, he is temporarily inferior and dependent on his creditor. There are cases when a friend tides over a friend until the check comes, and no thought of anything but mutual help is in the transaction. But all loans should be paid as soon as possible. Even small sums should be noted as carefully as if they were big ones, and repaid as promptly.

In a new community, it is important to go slowly with acquaintances in regard to anything involving money. Be politely noncommittal about your resources. In every college one is likely to run across a few future "get rich quick" promoters and gamblers; and if one does brush them aside, there are still the sponges, toadies, parasites and clinging vines, who scarcely realize their own defects.

It is bad taste to let a fellow student go to trouble or expense for one who is supposed to be an equal.

Social affairs at some colleges cost a boy so much that a self-helper can barely afford to take a girl, no matter how much he would like to. A girl who understands this should take pains to see that a chum with enough grit and backbone to make good on his own, is not made to feel bitterness toward his lack of funds.

It is taken for granted that an invitation from an acquaintance can be accepted freely, with no misgivings as to his ability to afford entertainment. But it is proper to receive only such as has been offered. A young man of slender pocketbook may be so alarmed by a damsel who "works" him for candy, flowers, ice cream, a taxi, and such extras when invited to a theatre, that he will never risk taking her again. He will find a maiden who is delighted over an afternoon at a movie, and rest his weary soul in her artless gratitude.

The "bumming" spirit in a girl takes her unmistakably out of her class, however humble her class may be. To ask or hint for things is simply not in a lady. Some girls try to climb to popularity by aggressiveness, but it gives them a "gold digger" reputation, and they usually are left sit-

ting forlornly on a heap of empty boxes from which the candy and flowers have disappeared. Both boys and girls are wary of these "gimme" people. In fact they seldom last more than one year in a school, but go away to another and talk against the former school.

One of the most serious situations that can face a student is that of traveling with a clique or crowd that sets a pace beyond moderate means. Often those without much money have personalities and talents that make them desirable in society and are sought after.

A dangerous pitfall is the I. O. U., for a debt is a debt, and they grow fast when given half a chance.

Sometimes in a group, the wealthier members pay more money into funds for entertainment and incidentals, while those who are hard up at the time slip into the cash box a *promise* to pay. These I. O. U. notes are to be settled at the end of the year, and they have a way of totaling up to a sum alarming to a poor student, who often ends by leaving college entirely in order to work out his debts.

If he manages to wiggle on to graduation, he leaves college with a cloud of obligations hanging over him, and the more cautious of his friends keep out of his way. There is nothing

too terrible to say about the blighting influence of debts on ambitious, talented young men and women, especially when they are contracted for social purposes. They usually defeat the very purpose for which they seemed an easy solution.

No matter how much one admires a certain crowd, it is equal to suicide to live beyond one's means. If one keeps a clean record, makes good, and meets expenses, sooner or later, every worth while student you so longed to follow, will *come to you*, because you are the right stuff. Trying to fly before one can walk ends in disaster. The college debtor is apt to become an outcast until such a day as he wakes up and begins to pay as he goes.

COLLEGE BANKING

For the safe-keeping of funds, some schools and colleges have their own deposit system. It is not necessary to have a great surplus on hand after the semester bills are paid, and for many reasons a moderate fund is better. Extra money can be left in the home savings bank drawing interest while it rests.

College depositories use the same method of deposit and withdrawal as do banks with their checking accounts. Checks which may be cashed on demand are certified or cashiers' checks, or

travelers' or express checks. In a new community, travelers' checks are extremely practical. They are familiar to almost every one, their system of numbering makes it possible to stop payment on them if lost, and to identify any check; they are "just like money," provided the owner will write his name below the signature he placed there when the check was secured from his home bank. The second signature must be written in the presence of the person who is to cash the check.

Checks made out by individuals must be deposited until payment arrives, before the money may be withdrawn.

Students should be sure they understand how to write checks and endorse them, make out deposit slips, and be familiar with the rules for depositors of checking accounts.

In writing a check to a woman or girl, "Miss" has no place on it. Her official name, without title, is used—"Sara Grace Smith." One must endorse a check by signing on the left back the name as it appears on the face.

In small-town colleges, students deposit their funds in local banks, and should be careful to observe the rules carefully, to attend to notices at once in case of an overdrawn account, and to leave the deposit book to be balanced regularly

if the bank does not issue monthly statements.

Large city banks are out of the question for the average student's use. Many require a minimum account of three to four hundred dollars for a checking service. Identification is difficult, also. But the city colleges and universities have their own depositories with longer hours than banks offer, and make every arrangement for the convenience of the students.

The only inexcusable blunder in managing funds at college, is that of keeping them carelessly about the room, in a trunk or in overstuffed pocketbooks. This is a fault that is nearly criminal, for it may put temptation in the way of some boy or girl or some worker in the dormitory.

A reasonably accurate account of spending should be kept. Well-meaning but careless persons sometimes spend more than they realize and then some quiet evening, after figuring with a stub of a pencil on the back of an old letter, rise up and declare, "Some one has stolen my money—at least seven dollars of it!"

If the distressed roommate can help account for the missing funds by pointing out a new stunt-book, the feed at Jacks', the flowers for Adeline, the chagrined Stop Thief resolves to keep an itemized account thereafter.

In at least eight cases out of ten, supposed theft turns out to have been mislaying and forgetfulness.

EXTRAS

Sometimes college bills cover matters like subscription to the weekly and dues to organizations of benefit to all, but allowance must be made for extra demands and assessments, especially if one has the "joining" habit.

Whatever is paid to student enterprises, should be paid cheerfully and promptly, without remark. If, however, certain assessments seem unnecessary, a person with courage can do a great deal of good to others more timid by frankly inquiring, "What's the idea of this, anyway?" and if he feels justified in declining to contribute, it is his own affair.

It shows inferiority to pay *and* complain. If one has an honest objection to making a payment not in the regular list of expenses, he can calmly and quietly decline to subscribe and will lose the respect of no one.

One should not have to be asked the second time for dues, and not at all for the repayment of a small loan or large one, if such have been accepted in extreme emergency. The height of good taste is not to be on the mind of any one in connection with money matters.

VI

MEETING PEOPLE

THE FACULTY

While much of the old formality has given place to a modern freedom from artificial manners, yet in colleges tradition and custom hold fast to ancient courtesies that are as becoming to these times as they were to centuries gone. Each school has its own observances in regard to faculty relations, but nearly all of them are based on this principle. Those who hold sway in the world of advanced learning are worthy of the respect and love of the students to whom they stand for a time as leaders and almost as parents.

From the times when learned captives taken in war became teachers of fierce warriors and opened up to them new worlds where swords are of no use and where the conqueror is a keen mind and a truth-loving heart, the schoolmaster has held a unique position in society.

In a few communities he may be looked upon as a slightly overpaid public servant, but a fact must be noted: Any one who is a "born teacher" becomes a ruler of hearts as well as minds. Pov-

erty or lack of social standing is no bar to him, nor can death do away with him. He becomes immortal and lives on in each life he touches. Socrates was put to death by a cup of hemlock poison, but the little circle of pupils that mourned him has constantly grown. To-day in colleges boys dig out his words with the help of a Greek lexicon, champion him indignantly and feel his death, as reported by Plato, a crying shame to his city.

Of all teachers, one stands out like a mountain, Jesus, a certain carpenter, who astonished wise men in temples, and set packs of frightened hypocrites to wishing for his death. He preferred marketplaces and hillsides to churches and palaces. He went blithely where invited, and dared to choose his friends from humble, sturdy folk of common sense. Crowds followed by hundreds and thousands to hear what he had to say. His execution was an attempt to stop his voice, but it failed. He remains the great teacher.

Not all teachers are great, or near-great or remarkable, but among a faculty there are sure to be a few whom the new student will recognize as genuine, inspirational and supremely helpful.

What good one can say of another, provided it is sincerely meant, is an ornament to the

speaker. The reverse is not only disloyal, but reacts upon the student, not upon the professor. It is in bad taste to go to a college of one's own free will, and then criticize it to outsiders or classmates. Hearers often feel like saying, "If you think ——— College is so much better than ours, why don't you *go* there?"

The opposite, *boasting* about one's school, shows good intentions, but poor taste. The proper advertisement of the college is the sort of men and women it turns out, without comment.

Now, it is only human nature to nickname professors, whether because of their peculiarities or for affection for them. But nicknames should be reserved for private conversation and used sparingly, as they have a way of slipping out under embarrassing circumstances, perhaps when talking to another faculty member or some one in town who may be an intimate friend of "Old Griggsy," or "Pop Hardanger."

There is an exception to the rule in certain cases: that is, when some individual of long standing is belovedly nicknamed throughout the school. Among students this nickname carries only affectionate respect. But one should not use it in speaking to the person himself, nor to a college official or another member of the

faculty, unless perhaps the faculty member is a recent graduate of the college and is accustomed to thinking of the old professor in the same way.

As soon as possible, one should learn the correct names and titles of all members of the faculty, and use them. To fail to distinguish between Johnson and Johnston, shows lack of observation. An unassuming associate professor may be embarrassed if one hails him as "Dr. Way." Another man, who has worked hard for his degrees, has a right to his title. Teachers in secondary schools are addressed as "Mr." That is, the title of professor belongs to college teachers of recognized rank in institutions which give degrees. Assistants in departments and fellowship students who teach while studying, are addressed as "Mr." The president of the college may be referred to as "Prexy" even in informal articles in the college paper, but he must be addressed as "Dr. Ralston" when one says good morning or is called into conference.

It is crude to refer to members of the faculty as "Jones" or "Scrooge," without some sort of title. Sometimes when the member is young, and "one of the fellows" it seems natural for boys to mention him in this way. He himself may even prefer it. But it is out of the question for a girl to sling names about, even in intimate conversation, without appearing "raw."

A woman professor is addressed as "Miss White" or "Mrs. Delft" until she becomes a Doctor, and even then she may prefer no title. The custom in addressing faculty members varies in different places, and should be followed as a matter of course.

When called into conference, the student should appear promptly at the time appointed, neatly dressed, even though it may be during recreation hours. That student makes the best impression who is silent and respectful, but not too humble. One should not take a summons to see a faculty member or college official as a "warrant of arrest" or a certain sign that one is behind in work or has been caught doing something out-of-the-way. Often it means a visit of friendly interest to help the pupil, not to call him down.

He should not interrupt if another conference is in progress nor, if it is in the same room, should he listen to find out what may be coming to him. He should be sure that the instructor sees him, then may quietly disappear from sight and hearing, but remain within summons. If there are others waiting to see the teacher, he should then take the next seat in line and wait without seeming worried or impatient, whatever may be his real feelings.

In an interview called by a professor or official, the student approaches with outwardly cheerful confidence, nods with a smile or "Good morning, Professor Navajo; you see I'm here," and waits for the professor to open the interview. This leaves the next move to the faculty. It is well not to use unnecessary words, especially if the faculty member is distressed about anything. Frankness and good-humor are on the side of the victor, even in a one-sided argument.

While talking, one had best not fuss with papers or books on another's desk, nor stare at them while thinking of more serious things. The latter imparts an air of confusion and helplessness. Nervous mannerisms of scratching the head, rubbing the face, twiddling the fingers or shuffling the feet simply enrage some supersensitive teachers, and make the student seem ill at ease and "guilty." Gestures with the chin and elbows have to be watched, also. Turning the elbows in means timidity. Turning them out stiffly shows arrogance and swagger. And a chin that may be trying to escape from a tight collar may say things it doesn't intend to.

To be able to stand like a post may not be graceful, but it is useful as silence in uncertain situations, and as hard to find fault with.

Under any conditions, one must never be

afraid of the faculty. Fear has no place in college contacts. No great teacher has anything about him to frighten a well-meaning person. Individuals who roar and ramp to see others quake, stammer, turn pale, and tumble over each other are buffoons rather than instructors. They are like the Vice in the old morality plays, who went about banging the spectators over the head with an inflated bladder, just as clowns use slapsticks in the circus. Sometimes it is a comfort to remember that the things making the most noise have the least behind them. Silent steam drives the locomotive, but the whistle, with its bit of escaping power, makes a great hubbub.

Precedence is due faculty members. One should let them pass first through doors, or if meeting in a narrow passage, the student should step aside, bowing slightly, until the professor is safely by. One should rise when a faculty member comes into the room, except in case of classes where it is custom for the students to seat themselves and remain seated. In some institutions, even then, the class rises as a body when its instructor appears, but it depends on local custom. Hats should be raised to the faculty on the street. At college occasions, deference is shown them by all students, especially in the instance of beloved, elderly profes-

sors toward whom manners come from the heart. Old-time courtesy still flourishes in most colleges, and modern boys and girls know how to be just as charming as their ancestors were.

To stress too much deference to faculty seems prim. But manners in action are much easier and attractive than manners discussed. The fundamentals do not change, even from century to century. And, it may be remarked, courtesy does not cost anything. Indeed, it is an asset that opens many doors to success and favor. Just as a practical policy, it pays to make it a state of mind and habit.

UPPER CLASSMEN

Upper classmen stand next to the faculty in privileges and precedence. Freshmen should not let the superiority of Seniors cow them, yet to refuse to show respect according to tradition is silly. Such independence on the part of a newcomer is likely to make him actively unpopular, and his ideas are treated to the ordeal of the town pump, particularly if he seems otherwise too good to be allowed to flock by himself. Any one who refuses to recognize college customs is not considered a good sport. Of course, some of them are queer customs, and the oldest alumnus couldn't explain what point there is to some

of them. But the dear nonsensicalness of traditions is one of the pleasures of life, especially when life constantly becomes more hurried and serious.

In general, the rules that apply in society to one's attitude toward superiors are safe guides in dealing with Juniors and Seniors. They are not actually *superiors*, of course. The freshman is just as necessary to his college as the senior is; and perhaps more so, for his four years are ahead. But upper classmen are treated as elders, as older inhabitants.

For instance, one does not call upon a senior unless the senior has dropped in first, or has asked one to come. And it is out-of-place to ask to go anywhere with a senior.

On the other hand, if one needs help or advice, there is no one more ready to stand by a new student than the one who has had three or four years of experience. They are usually so kind to newcomers, that they are often remembered with gratitude and love for a lifetime.

Many colleges assign each freshman to the especial care of an older student for counsel. This upper classman accompanies the stranger to get-together meetings and receptions, takes him to his room for sociability, answers questions, and keeps a look-out over his charge, so as

to help him avoid the mistakes that may make him unhappy or unpopular.

The obligation of these big brothers and sisters to stand by new students is a solemn one. Those who take it lightly or who try to shake off a charge who does not appeal to them, are guilty of treason to themselves and the college. If their "little brother" is more than they feel like handling, they should go frankly to the committee assigning counselors, and lay the case before them. A more enthusiastic big brother then is selected.

The adoption of student government promises to bring about in colleges a finer and more useful college spirit. It is not likely to be perfect. No form of human government is. But the system by which future citizens make and enforce their own regulations deserves the support of American students. Some rules undoubtedly are silly, but they aren't *so* silly as they were ten years ago. The tendency in college is toward fewer and better rules, all based on common sense and carried out as a matter of course.

It would seem each institution should have a list of laws to be broken for excitement by members who matriculate before reaching an adult state of mind. But until that can be seen to, those who expect to become leaders and high-

lights will stick to the normal path, being neither too good nor too bad, and remaining as inconspicuous as possible, especially during the opening months.

HOME TOWN FRIENDS

Often several young people from the same town enter a college at the same time, and their old acquaintance forms a basis for a clubby spirit among them. At the same time, one should avoid missing the chance to meet new friends. It is not wise to limit one's associates exclusively to a few. "There are more fish in the sea than are caught."

The opposite extreme is to look down upon people from the home neighborhood. Those who have grown up together naturally know each other well, and may remember each other's mud-pie days, awkwardness, spankings and other drawbacks of youth. Strangers often appear dignified and desirable at first, simply because one does not connect them with humorous memories. But old school pals have stood the test of time, and in their college record may astonish even those who know them best.

It is too clannish and provincial to run around with a "bunch" from home, barring others. But it is ideal to count on good times and dates with

those one has known, just for old time's sake. To try to monopolize an old friend, and to expect constant attention causes one to lose the chance for new friends. Also it is selfish, for it interferes with the other's right to make good in the new atmosphere.

"TOWN PEOPLE"

There is more or less friendliness between the students of a college and the inhabitants of the town or village where it is. One has a chance to meet town people through introductions by friends, through receptions, and through informal get-together meetings. The churches usually make successful efforts to bring the college and the community together.

It is a decided advantage to know town people, for the variety it gives to social life. It usually brings, also, a touch of home life that is welcome to dorm students.

In meeting the outsiders one should be especially pleasant and sincere, for a college community is made up of people who are cultured and worth-while, and who have known many "generations" of the most charming students. It pays to be conservative and thoughtful about customs that are currently in use.

To walk in on five o'clock tea, wearing noisy

hiking boots or not freshly dressed and bathed after playing tennis, is enough to strike terror to the heart of some dear little lady, even though she urged one to drop in any time.

It is also bad manners to ask or hint for food. It is true that dormitory fare seems too plain and wholesome for a young and hungry student. And it is true that motherly women in town know that fact and take delight in feeding up their student friends. But it is a good rule never to time calls for lunch or dinner hour unless one has been invited; and never to make food the topic of conversation unless the hostess voluntarily brings in perhaps some doughnuts or a piece of nice, juicy pie. Enthusiasm is not out of place, then; for it springs from real appetite and gratitude. But it is not the thing to invite oneself back for more. That is the hostess' privilege.

The wrong kind of friends in town may lessen a student's chance for real popularity, so it is well to make sure that one does not make mistakes in choosing. There is nothing snobbish about this. It is not snobbish to prefer to know people who are refined, wholehearted, honest and agreeable. A young person cannot afford to spend time on those who are not worth-while and the real thing. Cheap and crude associates block his chances at

every turn and bring shame instead of satisfaction. Besides, a student is too busy for uplift work, even if such uplift were likely to do good. Money and artificial social position count for very little in college circles. In fact, the most distinguished people are found living in simplicity. It is a rare chance to distinguish the traits that count.

One should be careful in passing opinions or making remarks about personal things at town gatherings. One's manner at public appearances should be above question. Indeed, some college towns are so conservative as to appear quaint to lively, up-and-coming boys and girls. At the same time, adaption is always rewarded in the pleasure of finding a new atmosphere and new friends of a fine type—and one can make noise afterward in the gym pool or have a pillow fight at the dorm to let off steam!

NEW FRIENDS

For some reason, often those who come flocking about at first are not the ones who become permanent friends. Many, of course, remain pleasant acquaintances. When one is new and lonely, it is a temptation to be quite chummy with any agreeable human being who shows a flattering interest.

It is a great accomplishment to be cheerful and pleasant to every one, and yet impersonal. Such an individual draws out the best from associates, and yet does not get into embarrassing tangles with those he never could consider as close friends. In other words, a nice, smooth shell upon occasion is a protection from annoyance. Reserve does not mean that one cannot talk a great deal, laugh a great deal, get mad on occasions, cry a little, and have opinions aloud. It means that down inside of him, the student holds his own personality as worth enough to be shielded from the common gaze. He keeps his loves and hates and hopes and dreams hidden from the curious and prying. Such a person has an untold advantage over those without respect for their inmost thoughts and emotions.

Money, a prominent family name, some small fame of one's own in athletics, music or art, a home in the village, boxes from one's mother laden with angel cake and fried chicken, unusual clothes, good looks or entree to some society will bring a motley throng of would-be friends about the student. Parasite was the old term employed in Latin comedies for persons of such a type.

If any show such traits strongly, it is not a bad idea to recognize their motive good-naturedly

to their face. At least it lets them see one is not bedazzled by their attention. But this is only for the extreme case. The part-time parasite always drifts off in search of some one else who offers better pasture.

Excessive friendships in college are always ridiculed and make the participants conspicuous in the worst way. In some places they are known as "crushes." A few typical examples follow:

1. A boy and girl become campus figures through constant appearance in the public eye. This is very different from the usual college friendship that begins with good pals, ripens into real love, and lasts through life.

2. A group of girls develop a "crush" on some young and supposedly handsome professor. The symptoms are excessive enrollment in his "snap" courses, best clothes worn to class, much giggling and whispering, conferences after school, and fudge at exam time. The cure consists of having the professor marry during Christmas vacation, or, if he has the hardness of heart, to make the course so hard that the minds of the damsels are stunned beyond thoughts of romance.

3. Two girls become inseparable. This is not only killing their chance for general friendship and popularity, but comes very near being "abnormal." Girls can be splendid pals, but it is

not normal for them to care for each other's company exclusively. It is held as unspeakably silly, and fellow students usually break up such "crushes" by active measures. It may be interesting to know that in girls' reformatories, these "crushes" appear among inmates.

4. Two boys may be very good friends, but aside from missing the advantages of knowing more people, they seldom carry their friendship to a point that raises comment.

5. Occasionally a girl or a boy develops an extreme admiration for some faculty member or town person of very different age. This should not be carried to excess, and it is very bad taste to hang around in the way of an older person, even if remarks of ridicule were not made.

In brief, the ideal spirit toward friendship in college is to look upon the four years as a period when one makes *many* friends and studies all types of people. Out of the many, a few will become lifelong friends. The best friendships come to one, and are not eagerly sought. People who are mutually good for one another draw each other unconsciously.

Affectionate demonstrations are frowned upon at college, and those who go in for them appear lacking in social training and poise. Girls do not greet each other with a kiss in public, except

after a long separation. In walking about, they do not keep their arms about each other's shoulders or waist, nor do they swing along, holding hands. Caresses of any kind are out of place under the eyes of people to whom they have no meaning; and however dear the touch of a friend may be to one, a public demonstration puts the wrong light upon it, and makes the most beautiful impulses appear careless and silly.

INTRODUCTIONS

In college life, simplicity is the rule in meeting people and making them known to others. Mannerisms and fads sometimes become the thing in this school or that, but the most natural and easiest way is to follow general custom, which holds good for any surroundings from cabin to palace.

"Miss Senior, may I introduce Miss Freshman to you?" is quite easy to say. One always introduces the younger or less influential person to the older and more established one but a man should be introduced to a woman, no matter how much of a celebrity he is.

It is rather formal to employ the word, present. However, in a circle of town intellectuals outside the college, if a quaint and aristocratic air prevails in their old-fashioned halls, it comes

natural to ask, "May I present Mr. Williams?" And the benign host and hostess, crowned with years and wisdom, reply with courtly kindness, in which case presentations are correct.

If one is introducing people just as a matter of course, simply saying, "Miss Miller, Mr. Jones," is correct. One may omit all but the names. It means, "Miss Miller, (may I introduce) Mr. Jones?" The voice and the hand toward Miss Miller, unconsciously lift a bit, and the inflection falls, and the other hand, palm up, inclines toward Mr. Jones. One's head bows slightly and pleasantly, at the same time. It is a simple and gracious introduction.

The young person who does not feel sure of himself, may practise saying introductions before a mirror, aloud, until they slip off his tongue naturally. It is by no means silly or conceited, but just a good, sensible way of getting used to the sound of one's own voice at an age when public speaking, fancy dancing, and other accomplishments are learned by constant practice. No one is born with certain expressions on his tongue. They become second nature by constant use.

If one is a bit self-conscious, sometimes he will know what he intends to say, and how to say it, but in a moment's panic, may blurt out the

very thing he laughed at and normally would not consider for an instant. There is a collection of these awkward forms of introduction:

"Jack, meet my friend, Harry Pickwick!"

This is hearty, and will pass at college, but it is poor form to introduce any one as "my friend," as if there were only one of the species. Jack's name is still a mystery to Harry, unless he has known him by reputation. Then, too, ordering anyone to meet another abruptly is scarcely a formal introduction.

"Shake hands with Mr. Harris," is in the same category.

Properly speaking, asking people if they have met this or that one, is only an inquiry, not an introduction; but it is allowed.

"Mr. Wells, do you know my mother?" stands justified. But it would not sound well to ask, "Mother, have you met Mr. Wells?" if Mr. Wells were present.

Trite forms and ceremonies suited to vaudeville skits are not good introductions. "Allow me to make you acquainted with So-and-so!" sounds pretentious and wordy, and is too hard to say, even if it were in good taste. And to repeat each person's name twice may be worse than awkward. It may be ridiculous.

"Mr. Brown, Miss Kitty Fletcher! Miss Flet-

cher, Mr. Brown!" It is hard to imagine such a meeting without having a vision of hands flapping now one way, now the other, in gesture.

In large gatherings, wholesale introductions are not expected; but at small parties, dinners, bridge, or games, at least one must be sure that partners have been introduced.

If one is introduced to a group, it should be done so as to leave him as comfortable as possible. He should not be "passed around" with a separate introduction to each one. His name is spoken clearly as he is introduced to some one near at hand, or to a faculty member or local celebrity, if such is present. Then the names of the others are mentioned pleasantly, bringing in a repetition of the newcomer's name at intervals. People near the guest may offer their hands, but it makes it awkward for those at a distance to do so.

If one is walking with a companion on the street, and an acquaintance stops, it is better for the other to stroll on slowly as a matter of course. The companion will then either call back the considerate one and introduce the newcomer, or will finish the conversation quickly and catch up with a word of apology for the delay. One never should stand around waiting expectantly for an introduction.

Students often find it convenient or necessary to introduce themselves to each other. In some colleges it is the custom to consider the first big reception to the student body as a blanket introduction that includes every one. Common sense is all that is necessary in deciding such problems for oneself.

ACKNOWLEDGING INTRODUCTIONS

"Pleeztameecha" is scarcely a suitable response to make to an introduction. "How do you do?" is perhaps the safest remark to make, and if accompanied by a pleasant look, is a good recommendation to the user. "I am very glad to meet you," is not undignified. If one has heard a great deal of the person being introduced, it does no harm to say so. "How do you do, Miss Archer," carries as much good will as anything.

It is a good plan to use this formula, as it makes one repeat the name aloud, fixing attention upon it, and at the same time, identifying it with the face. It is a long step in remembering names, and that is a valuable asset at college. People are unconsciously pleased at being addressed by name. When politicians cultivate their memory for names and faces, one may know there is a profitable reason for it!

When introduced to an older person, one waits

for him to open a conversation. Often he will smile pleasantly and begin without formalities. If one has just met a younger person, it puts him at ease to do the same. If one knows where the newcomer hails from or something that he is interested in, a remark to that effect is heart-warming.

"I hear you are from San Antone! Now I'll have a chance to ask questions about a place I've always wanted to see!" And the homesick freshman begins to glow like Texas sunshine. Or,

"Aren't you interested in radio? I thought so! Maybe you'd enjoy dropping in about to-morrow evening. A couple of us are making experiments, and you'd have some good suggestions, I know." Or,

"Are you the girl from the big ranch! My roommate says you sing cowboy songs! I'm looking forward to a comfy evening about next Friday. Eats from home. May I count on you?"

A few points should be noted:

The conversation with a new college acquaintance must be simple and sincere and deal with the newcomer's interests.

It should give the impression that he or she has come to fill a real place in the school, and

that his or her talents are already recognized or sure of a welcome. This draws out the best in any one.

If possible, one should set a definite time for a further meeting or hour of pleasure within the week. Nothing else is so comforting as to feel wanted and invited, especially to a stranger. It sheds a lustre over bare dormitory walls and snuggles between the lines of the home letter and under the pillow the freshie who drifts off to dreamland, where the thoughtful upper classman becomes a king and the freshie saves his life.

The magic key to everything is interest in others.

Outside the student body, one leaves it to older people to take the active interest in oneself.

In parting from a person one has just met, one may say, "Goodby, I hope I shall see you again," or "I am glad to have met you," or if the other has said it, one may reply, "I hope so, too; goodby, Miss Wilson." Or, to the second remark, simply "Thank you. Goodby, Mr. Jackson."

SHAKING HANDS

Men shake hands with each other when introduced.

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A girl may offer her hand when introduced to a man, but if he is no one she has heard much of, usually she bows slightly, saying, "How do you do!"

However, though it is her place to offer her hand, it is unpardonably rude for her to stare or act as if there were anything wrong, if a sincere, whole-hearted person puts out his hand first. Good form may suggest certain customs, but real politeness *always* requires kindness and good humor in emergencies. To make people feel comfortable and happy is the height of good breeding. To put stress on artificial rules and use them to make others embarrassed and chagrined, is simply not in a lady or gentleman. It isn't so much what one does, but the *spirit* in which it is done.

A girl rises to her feet if an introduction is made by or to an older or distinguished person. She may remain seated as a young man introduces another of his own age and sex. But if the man is introduced by an older woman, she must be on her feet, in courtesy to the woman. If she is at home, she rises to greet each and every guest who comes under her own roof.

Sometimes when one is on committees, one will have conferences with well-known people

of admitted social position. But this does not constitute "knowing" them, unless they give unmistakable signs of interest. Business calls never take the place of introductions. It is downright pretentious and silly to mention such people as friends. It looks like climbing and it gives others an unfortunate impression. If one mentions what Mrs. Taylor remarked, it should be made clear that it was in a business relation. People who speak of hobnobbing with the mighty usually are remarkable for the satisfaction they draw from reflected glory. The hangers-on of the famous may be faithful admirers but a bit pathetic in contrast.

HANDSHAKING

There is a happy medium between offering a limp, clammy hand and a bone-crushing grip.

Shaking hands often is thought to be simply style or custom, but any one who has made a study of hands and grips, realizes that personality and state of health have a great deal to do with the feel of a hand.

Some schools are noted for one type or another of grasp and pressure in greeting, but a straightforward, unaffected handshake can do the possessor nothing but credit.

"CUTTING"

It is unpardonable to refuse to speak to any acquaintance who bows or speaks to one, without some dreadful reason to back up the impoliteness. A grave face or averted eyes while bowing, are quite enough to express one's state of mind, and will even then be used only in extreme cases.

At a dinner party, one must be polite and seemingly pleasant to one's dearest enemy, as the insult to the hostess is unforgivable if one's feelings are allowed to come to notice. This should not take the form of ironic and exaggerated politeness. Indeed, if one is not sure of being able to carry off the evening with credit and dignity, it is better to decline the invitation altogether.

Some one has said, "Whatever you do, don't have anything to do with your enemy—or you may find out what a good fellow he is, after all." It is true that often one has to love people a good deal to be able to hate them.

VII

A MEMBER OF SOCIETY

ADJUSTING ONESELF

College life calls for a budgeting of time—a schedule. The matters of rising, eating, attending classes, and going to lectures and entertainments are decided by the powers that be; but the student has to keep an eye on the disposal of the time left to him.

Every normal human being needs some time each day to enjoy his own company, and this should be arranged for, whether he wants to walk alone, sit and think alone, or find some quiet corner and just *moon*. Even fifteen minutes or half an hour can rest the mind and help one to keep his individuality.

The rights of others to their own schedules have to be respected. It is likely to make even the most genial person unpopular to walk in over "Busy" or "Asleep" signs. And to take up time when some one wants to work or study is extremely thoughtless. Some of those who do the most concentrated studying are seemingly

at leisure a good deal, but they should not be ridden to death for that reason.

Studying in groups turns out inferior preparation. One head often dominates such a group, and the rest come through with hazy ideas or a memory preparation that does not last more than overnight. The easiest way at the beginning makes the hardest sort of work toward the end of the semester, and makes tutoring profitable for the tutor.

One of the secret distresses of many a student is to find himself too young or too old for his class. To be older than the rest often turns out to be advantageous, for age gives more experience and leadership.

The very young student finds it hard to keep pace. Often his mental alertness which got him to college early, carries him through the academic departments, but in athletics, activities and social matters he has a hard time competing with the rest, unless he is unusually developed for his age. But his grit and spirit decide his success.

Some students who finish secondary school very young, take a year for work or travel before trying college, and find their experience helps them. Others plunge in and because they are good sports, they make a place for them-

selves in spite of the handicap. Nowadays there are enough young students, especially in small colleges, that none of them need feel out of place who are sixteen or over. But to send an infant prodigy to an institution is merely piling up distress for the prodigy. He cannot compete with grown men in their activities, and after a few years of feeling inferior and cynical, he graduates, perhaps too young to find a job.

If a student, does, however, find himself in such a predicament as being "too little to go to school," and if an academy forms part of the institution, he may talk it over with the dean, tell him how things are, and enroll in some of the larger and easier academy classes, not for credit, but for a home.

If he has already passed the work, studying will be cut to a minimum. In fact he must not seem "too bright." He can make friends with the academy crowd, more his own age, and go about with them. He should not talk about his studies but should put his leisure time into becoming all-around in social enjoyments, academy athletics and activities. He may not create a sensation in college affairs until his later years, but he can manage to have a happy course and develop his abilities among his equals in age, which is more to be desired than graduating a

lonely and disgruntled cynic too young to shave and vote.

Another person who finds starting hard, but comes out gloriously in the end, is the Ugly Duckling who is in reality a cygnet, and who will be a Swan some day.

Those who develop fast and early seldom reach the fine mental and physical development of those who go slowly and steadily. Unusual personalities do not often unfold early in life. Often great men may be traced back to unattractive and no-account little boys. Washington Irving was frail and not thought worth sending to a strenuous school. Sir Walter Scott, as little Walter, was allowed to grow according to his own haphazard devices. Robert Louis Stevenson was considered peculiar and some mothers objected to their children playing with him, though he seems to have been rather popular with the children themselves. Just so, new students who appear awkward and funny or even "nutty," frequently are the ones who become the solidest and most brilliant seniors.

Aside from the bad manners and common spirit shown by commenting on these dark horses, ignorance of human nature sticks out of any one who judges surface appearances hastily in a student body.

"THE GLAD HAND"

A trait that more than pays its way and finds a welcome, is eagerness to see others happy and rewarded according to their ability and accomplishments. Generosity in the good luck of others is never out of place, even when it is noisy. Just so it is sincere, nothing is finer to observe than "the glad hand" applauding, or the same hand thrust out in hearty congratulation. Some of the best loved students never won a race in their lives. But they "also ran," and got there in time to slap the winner on the back and help wrap his blanket around him. A good many never were elected class officers, but they were the mainstay of its spirit in scraps and victories. It takes a girl with a huge heart to lend her evening coat to a miss who received the coveted invitation. But colleges are full of unsung heroes and heroines who get a great deal of pleasure out of the joys of others. All this goes higher and deeper and wider than manners, and yet is strictly the cream of good form.

COLLEGE RELIGION

College religion generally is quiet and inconspicuous, but it is, at the same time, practical and active.

When one is growing out of the teens into manhood and womanhood, a period of long and hard thinking about all sorts of things is just as normal and natural as losing one's first teeth. Some call this thinking period "Doubt." It used to be "Black Doubt." It even yet causes deep distress when one has not been told what to expect.

It is nature's way of making people think for themselves. In childhood, ideas and beliefs are handed to one, all nicely ironed and folded, like a handkerchief. But the hanky is to unfold and *use*, not to keep in the pocket.

A practical religion is like that, and no one can get along without one for very long. Some carry the bandanna kind, and others like dainty linen and lace. Some have silk in batik designs—queer and freaky they seem to some. Sturdy, plainly hemmed fabric does for the rest. But everybody has some sort of religion and it becomes more and more his own to satisfy his needs.

To criticize and try to make fun of another's beliefs is worse than useless. Religion is a personal thing, far more personal than eyes and teeth and hair. To a great extent it must be born out of what the person is. His formal creed or church is only an outward sign of his

deeper, real faith, whatever that may be. The religion he *lives* is all that his fellow students can see.

Intolerance and bigotry are not merely impolite. They are pathetic, in so far as they show ignorance, and ugly as they show the domineering, crushing spirit. Christ himself was tolerant of everybody but hypocrites, and the average college student feels the same way. One may feel a heathen mistaken, but if he is sincere, he is at least to be given credit for that.

The only thing that people feel more like fleeing from than a noisy unbeliever, is the noisy believer who tries to convert everybody to his ideas, even down to eating vegetables instead of meat, and to his particular flavor in soda pop. He only sickens hearers against his brand of commodity.

The real way to uphold one's beliefs is to live them so sanely and strongly and helpfully day after day, that one's friends long to catch the secret of such a life and to have it for their own. In an active, practical religion, there is very little that is dark, solemn and mysterious. In the life of Christ himself, if one goes straight to the gospels for it as it shows between the lines, one finds it exceedingly normal and wholesome, in spite of hardship, and full of the gleams of a lov-

ing, lovable self that could make men leave the plow and the net and palace to follow in vagabond life.

He loved the out-of-doors, the road and the mountains and the water.

He hated to see people suffer needlessly or to be in despair, when a few words or a bit of time spent with them could help.

He liked feasts and gatherings and was popular there.

He had friends tucked away here and there who "seemed like home" and rested him from the throngs and curiosity seekers.

He liked men who made their living by labor and had minds clear to think.

He hated conceit and pretense, and commercialism.

He was an instant friend of young people and children—and animals, too, we may feel.

Chivalry appears in its most knightly form.

He died for the belief that was in him, but there was nothing vague, frightful, pompous or holy-holy about Jesus of Nazareth, either in life or in death. A college gentleman can follow him to a full life without apology or regret.

VIII

LITTLE THINGS THAT GO A LONG WAY

LETTERS

The Letter Home: This should be a weekly affair. Most students find time on Sunday to write a few pages of news to the family. Even if one's "write" arm is seemingly paralyzed, no week should pass without at least a note. Five or six lines can assure the folks that things are going well, that they are remembered, and that their boy or girl is all right.

The home letter should be clean and easy to read. It is bad taste to feel that "anything will do" in the way of paper and envelopes, just because one is writing to near relatives. To see an odd-size envelope, badly written, and bulging with pencilled sheets of scribbled theme paper, makes one feel as if the postman had put a soiled garment in the mailbox. Even the most commonplace thought looks better in a clean shirt and collar!

Typewritten letters are all right except for formal notes, answering invitations, and so forth.

Indeed, to busy friends, a letter neatly typed is more attractive than an inky maze. Some students and travelers write all their letters home on uniform paper, and the sheets are preserved as a diary by those who receive them. Reading over a few such diaries, however, gives one strong impressions that there are precautions to be taken if the letters are not to become deadly dull when their usefulness as news is over.

1. If possible, a cheerful outlook should be held. A note written when tired and sleepy, or when discouraged, may depress those who receive it for a whole week, or until the next letter comes. It is selfish to use the home folks as a safety-valve for every petty disappointment or unfavorable remark. Writing out grievances does help get rid of the blues, but it should be a private exercise. One should write them, day by day, and put them away in a safe place. Then some sunshiny Saturday morning, after a good hike or a few games of tennis, one should take out the collection of complaints and read them with a fair and humorous mind. It is safe to say, no blue letters will ever go home from that pen thereafter. A year ago, a girl who writes fine letters as a rule, rose up and threw into the furnace a "travel diary" she had sent home. Here and there in it were descriptions

of interesting sights and people, but she was amazed to find ninety per cent of it consisted of remarks on what she had had to eat daily, what sort of beds she had slept in, and the lack of intelligence of the people about her.

If one writes an angry or plaintive letter, it should be held, unsealed, for two days, and should be reread. Things in writing sound much more unkind and "dumb" than when spoken. The flicker of an eyelash can take away the sting of a cutting remark, but there is nothing to relieve the sting of cold handwriting. Things meant to inspire and uplift people, without the gleam of a loving eye, usually sound like nagging. Small complaints sound like a soul in distress. A gay spirit may seem flippant. In short, unless one is a master of words and moods, it is better to stick to pleasant, everyday facts, not forgetting to assure loved ones that one thinks often of them. The simple, comfortable letter is the one people carry around in their pockets, loving it because it "sounds just like Jack," or "seems as if Mary smiles right out between the lines." It needn't be long, or intense, or brilliant to be highly satisfactory.

A short note rather often is better than a long letter full of explanations and apologies. Oth-

ers, urging to "tell us everything you do" does not mean details of what a burden study is, or how many buttons the laundress tears off, or what a bore some professor is. That is like some one, who on being asked to describe a country estate, would begin by telling what rubbish he found instead of the interesting and wonderful gardens, orchards and greenhouses.

If one belongs to a large family or circle of relatives, letters are usually passed around, and for that reason, also, they should have enough general interest to be worth their postage.

Some students write exclusively to "Mother," but it is a good plan to include all the folks. One may begin "Dear Dad and Mother and the Kids," or "Dear Home Folks," or "Dear Family," or take turns addressing letters to various members of the family. If one has younger brothers and sisters, they are exceedingly set-up by getting their letter in turn.

Home letters are informal, and one may write them just as he likes—even in poetry! People appreciate getting a few halting, limping humorous rhymes now and then, more than the finest prose. It shows, for one thing, the versifier did it because he wanted to, not because he had to. Here is one:

Dear Dad and Mother: Howdy do!
I rather hoped to hear from you.
Was that letter week-before
Meant to do a month or more?
Never mind; I'm getting *fat*!
I've made the hockey team! I've sat
A-sketching dancers as they caper
(For a cartoon in the school paper).
And what else do you s'pose I did?
(Listen to this conceited kid!)
The Trig exam pulled down an A;
That English theme was marked O. K.
Don't think we'll need a special dome
To hold my head when I get home.
"I notice lately, it is true,
Your folks have taken after you,"
Prof. Lincoln said to me the other
Eve, "I taught your Dad and Mother.
And if you beat them, you're a stepper!"
Write me—a heap of love, from
"Pepper"

"Pepper's" novelty letter does not go into detail, but it is different. It also covers the ground. It contains bits of good news. It recalls Dad's and Mother's schooldays, and reveals that "Pepper" remembers them with affection and pride. The message from the old professor will be a pleasing one to them. One does not feel that Pepper's luck will make a "dome" necessary, but that he or she will come home stronger and healthier from fun and honest study and athletics, brighter-eyed, and more jolly each vacation. Pepper vows that this letter

in verse took twenty minutes to write, and "almost wrote itself."

Not all of us can reel off verse by the yard, but the rules Pepper follows are just as homey and pleasant in plain prose.

Letters to Friends:

Friendly letters are much the same as family letters if they are written to people one has known a long time, and to chums of earlier days. Getting mail at college is such a treat, that one should not neglect a friendly line now and then, even to people whom the cheerful surprise will electrify into action.

Most colleges have special stationery with the seal or the dormitory heading in neat, conservative design. A letter on "official paper" is twice as pleasing to the friends left behind. They enjoy it from the time they take it out of the mailbox. They mention it for several days, and are likely to find it too good not to keep, after it is answered. "Clothes make a difference" in letters, surely.

It is bad form to nag others for not writing. It makes them feel like *never* writing. A cheerful, jolly letter, just as one would talk, is much surer to draw the sort of answer one longs for, and the wonderful letter time after time has a way of arriving just when people are discour-

aged and feel it heaven-sent. Fancy a cynical, disgruntled piece of indigo coming instead.

Silly and sentimental things in letters are almost always regretted. It is a good plan to think to oneself, "How will this sound to others?" A still more severe test is to imagine it printed in a newspaper, or pounced upon by an enemy, who exclaims, "*This* shows the kind of person he is!"

Letters of Courtesy:

After a visit with a roommate or friend at the home of the latter, it is absolutely necessary to write a "bread-and-butter" letter to the mother, aunt, or whoever acts as hostess. It need not be long, but it should show real appreciation of the good time, and it is a good plan to mention some feature of the visit that one remembers especially, such as, for illustration, a ride to some local landmark, romping with the new puppy, hunting persimmons with little brother, or the impromptu concerts.

This letter should be written within the week following the visit, and by no means later than two weeks, though still later is better than not at all.

Thanks for gifts are equally important, and for special good turns people have done. Notes of congratulation for some honor must be an-

swered at once. People who give one letters of introduction, or recommendations, must be thanked, and the results of their kindness should be spoken of in later letters.

A student is busy, but promptness in sending a brief, sincere note, counts for more than a long letter of apology later on. A few lines will say all that needs to be said. For instance:

Grace has had a happy week-end with Elsie, her roommate. They return to the college late Sunday evening. Monday afternoon, while Grace is waiting for Elsie to dress after gym class, she takes a sheet of her best paper and her trusty fountain pen, and writes:

Dear Mrs. Carter:

I am already looking back on that wonderful week-end with you, just as I looked forward to it from the time your invitation came. Two days could not have been more delightful. I have the pleasantest memories of that drive along the cliff road, the picnic and roaring bonfire on Horn Hill with Elsie's jolly friends, and "going to meeting" at the quaint old stone church yesterday morning. But most of all I like to remember us sitting about the big fireplace, just visiting. Now I know where Elsie gets her way of making people feel at home wherever she meets them.

Thank you for such a happy time.

Sincerely yours,

Grace Raine Hyatt.

Frank took Jerry to visit Aunt Mary Fielding, down in the country. Jerry wants to go back

some day. He will not let Aunt Mary think he has forgotten her.

Dear Mrs. Fielding:

I almost wrote "dear Aunt Mary." That's the way I feel since Frank brought me along down to you folks. It was one of the very nicest vacations I ever had, and I want to tell you how much I appreciate your many kindnesses and hospitality. I hope your pantry survives all the raids we made on it.

Frank and I are sending you the box of candy we forgot to bring along, and some tobacco for "Uncle John." It is our favorite smoke, and we hope he will like it.

Remember we are both expecting you to come for the basketball game with Hurley College next month. Frank has just been given a place on the regular team. He says he is going to write to you to-morrow. Meanwhile we both want to thank you again for giving us such a good time.

Sincerely yours,

Jerry Grayson.

Letters from college students to those who have been kind to them, never should be stilted and formal. It isn't right for young people not to give as much pleasure as they can just by being jolly and natural. Of course exaggeration and "ravings" are not youthful or characteristic of a well-brought-up person of any age. One's good sense tells him when there is too much. Also, one must not make the mistake of being too familiar or fresh. What would thrill dear, understanding Aunt Mary might shock Mrs. Carter inexpressibly.

Business Letters:

The younger college student has few business letters to write, but one of his training and position is expected to be able to turn out a correct letter in every detail. Nothing but standard business paper should be used. The forms of such letters are found in college and high school books of composition. No part of the letter should be omitted, not even the name of the writer, as is often done through carelessness, when the letter is typed and left for signing. Business letters should be brief as possible and clear.

Rules for Correspondence:

Beginnings and endings of letters should be of the same degree of formality. For instance, "Yours truly" is a formal business ending, and does not harmonize with "Dear Will."

The date in a formal letter may be in the upper right hand corner of the first page, but in friendly notes is written in the lower left hand corner of the last page.

One does not write "Sincerely" or "Lovingly" alone, but "Sincerely yours" and "Lovingly yours" or "Yours" may precede the adverbs.

Writing paper must be suited to its purpose for business, for social notes and for friendly letters. Huge monograms, queer colors, fancy

borders and fancy envelopes of extreme design are in disfavor with conservative people, and may make a bad impression on those who judge such things as an index of the person who uses them. All of us realize, however, that we are apt to be presented at times with gifts of letter paper chosen by others who may differ from us in preference. Here again, the law of kindness stands higher than mere taste. One must remember that some one thinks it is pretty, and the thank-you note should stress, not the paper itself, but the thoughtfulness of the giver. The doubtful paper may return in part to its chooser in happy little notes from time to time. Not even to Roommate, does one deplore a gift that comes in all goodness of heart. To have a friend somewhere who thinks of one, is better than stacks of the most conservative and exclusive vellum.

POST OFFICE RULES

A visit to the Post Office makes one realize why simple precautions in sending mail are sensible and not fool rules.

All letters must be addressed plainly and stamped with full postage. Street and number are necessary for certain delivery in towns of even moderate size, unless the person addressed is well-known. State names are better than abbreviations.

viations and should be correct and clear. In the United States there are many towns of the same name in various states.

Technically, the sender's name and address belong on the upper left-hand corner of the face of the envelope, not on the flap. It is a post-office rule. Legally, in case a letter is not delivered, it can be sent to Dead Letter Office without the return address in the proper place. However, despite all this, many prefer the rear stamp.

Keys, buttons, coins, trinkets should not be placed loosely in letters. The latter are run at high speed through the stamp cancelling machines and hard substances, catching at lightning speed, rip the letter into shreds.

Money and valuable papers should never be sent by ordinary letter service. Such letters are best registered. Money orders are convenient.

Parcels post packages are worth wrapping well if they are worth sending at all. Students are famous for trying to send articles in miscellaneous wrappings, begged, borrowed, and snatched up around the dormitory. It is to be hoped none of them take the laurels from the negress who appeared at the parcels post window,

"Mister, ah wants yoh to give dis special and perticular keer," she said. "Dis is a nice, fresh-

baked cream pie, and I wants it to git dere right side up with the meringue sitting pretty."

When one is going away from college, the post office should be notified. One fills out the regulation blank giving change of address, and mail is then forwarded. It is not fair to ask caretakers or friends to look out for one's mail, when there is a better and easier way.

TELEPHONE COURTESY

A distinct voice and unruffled manner is due the faithful servant who saves steps and worry. Few people speak as well on the telephone as they might, and some are almost unintelligible. The average voice is too loud.

One should sit or stand with the mouth in front of the transmitter, not *in* it, and speak in a moderate voice, without hurry. Numbers should be given plainly. There should be little slurring or mumbling of words, if one wishes to be understood.

Telephone calls at a station used by many students, such as a dormitory 'phone, should be as brief as possible. Long conversations not only keep others waiting, but prevent calls from coming in. If one is trying to get through a long-distance message or one that will take more than

five minutes, it is better to choose hours when not many calls are made.

If one uses a telephone where a charge is made for each call, it should be paid promptly. When visiting people, long-distance calls must not be made at the expense of the household. If one fears any awkwardness in settling them, it is better to slip out to a public pay station to make such calls.

One must never leave telephone accounts to a friend or roommate to pay, unless money is left to cover them.

Telephone bills are usually small matters, but they cause irritation and comment when neglected.

In leaving a request for any one to call back at a certain time, it is necessary to be on hand when the call comes in, and not to keep the other waiting more than a few seconds at the longest.

It is bad form for girls to call up boys at club or fraternity houses, except in case of business or some urgent matter when the boy thoroughly understands the necessity of it. Even then, it is better for him to do the calling, to find if there is information or need for him. A brief note is preferable to telephoning in those cases when a young man must be summoned before he elects to call of his own accord. Small boys can be

found as messengers, if the mail is too slow. A girl may call up her brother, if he, too, is a student. But sisters do not overwork the privilege, using it only in emergencies. For a girl to call up a man just to carry on a conversation is to her a decided disadvantage.

One should also remember that the boy called often has to talk before a number of grinning, commenting friends. It is embarrassing to him and does not increase their respect for the girl. To listen to another's telephone conversation is rude, but in a hall or dining room others can't help hearing. And human nature is often irrepressible when it overhears a perspiring youth vainly trying to head off questions that will pin him to silly remarks and make him a joke for the rest of the week.

Telephoning is supposed to take the place of a short call to the person in question. That is why girls have to be careful not to appear to take the initiative. Common sense plays a large part. In cases where a girl's whereabouts make it impossible for a man to call her, but she knows he should be reached with news, or in case she wants a word with an old friend to whom her call cannot be unwelcome or embarrassing, she need not feel uncomfortable about it. But the circumstances under which it must be received

have to be considered. Nothing personal or silly should have part in telephone calls, and they must not be prolonged.

PICTURES

The snapshots taken at college are priceless to the owners, and their value increases with passing years. The wise student avoids being snapped in garb, pose or company that could embarrass himself or others. These "Jonah" pictures have a way of turning up when least expected or welcome.

Sentimental pictures fall into this class. Hearts and feelings sometimes change remarkably, and one would be willing to give a great deal to be "untaken" from some grouping that only brings unpleasant memories.

"Mushy" pictures are never taken of self-respecting people. Neither are pictures in clothing (or the lack of it) which would not be suitable in public.

It is better for girls and boys not to have their pictures snapped together, except in the case of engaged couples. There is no impropriety in it, but sometimes people of a presuming nature maneuver themselves into pictures with another whom they consider popular or prominent, and carry such snapshots about in

their pockets as evidence that they are chummy with them. They are in a class with the celebrity fiends who will go to any length to appear on the same film with a president, actress, rich man, or unsuspecting noted character. Often they are simple, well-meaning souls with a thirst for reflected glory or popularity. But no student wants to be flashed before strangers or friends as Exhibit A by some one who means nothing to him.

Pictures are among one's most personal things, and the owner of a camera should show the same consideration to others he himself would wish. It is most unkind to put into circulation a picture that hurts or embarrasses another person. It is the highest courtesy to give films picturing the subjects into the latters' control as soon as the first prints have been made, so that the owner may issue or withhold them as he thinks best.

A gift of a framed photograph may be given only to relatives or intimate friends. A boy and girl do not exchange such tokens unless they are engaged to be married. Unframed prints often are given among one's school chums from time to time, but local custom has a great deal to do with it. In general, one should not give regular photographs to any one who is not a trusted

friend. Recent acquaintances must be content with snapshots they take.

It is not considered good taste for a boy or girl to put on display photographs of people who are not relatives or very close friends, as sometimes it leads to complications and others taking too much for granted. A collection of pictures is ostentatious. It is a form of *bragging*.

One's treasures should be kept in a book or portfolio, where they will mean as much and be guarded from comments of the curious and critical.

When friendships are broken, photographs are usually returned. To tear up a picture may be dramatic, but it is too savage a ceremony for well-bred ex-friends. Besides, when the quarrel is patched up, a mutilated photograph is hard to restore, even if the maid thoughtfully leaves the pieces in the bottom of the wastebasket.

In the college room, one should show all due respect to Roommate's pictured friends and relatives. If by accident a picture is overturned, it should be set up with an apology at once. Nothing should be set in front to hide it. These pictures are Home in a strange land, and it is not unnatural that through Roommate's affection for them, a student may come to love the face and thought of those he may never see in real life.

IX

FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES

Outside the strictly academic organizations, fraternities play perhaps the largest part in college life. At their best, they represent helpfulness to the student in developing his social life and bringing out his talents and abilities. Friendships are made in fraternal associations which may last through life.

Because of the close bond in which such an organization holds its members, and because of its powerful influence, it is most important to be sure that one makes no mistakes in being chosen by the fraternity that will dominate at least four years of one's career.

A desirable new student is likely to be "rushed" by more than one fraternity. He may be met at the train and almost forcibly borne away by those on the lookout for good material. On the other hand, a boy who comes practically unknown, but who proves to be solid and worthwhile, may have more time to look over the ground, and is less likely to regret his decision

when in time he is taken up by a conservative fraternity that looks over its men at leisure.

Most small colleges maintain a club for new and non-fraternity men, which gives the student a chance to feel at home and enjoy a certain amount of social independence while looking over the ground. Courtesy and appreciation of the attentions of upper classmen are due, but no new student should be swept off his feet or feel unduly flattered to the extent of joining a group to which he may not be suited.

Fraternities often are made up of certain types of men. A fraternity that is of high order at one college may be of a very mediocre standing at another. A national fraternity does its best to uphold its standards, but the interests and sometimes the ideals of different communities vary so as to make uniformity impossible. Then a scarcity of outstanding men may temporarily lessen the influence of a fraternity that has enjoyed a good reputation in general.

A serious-minded man is not at his best in a society crowd, and the musician or artist may be unhappy among fellows who are extremely practical and are interested in athletics, class offices or commercial ventures. There is usually a fraternity where each will fit in, if one looks for it.

It is not good form for a new student either to court or pointedly avoid advances from fraternity men. In the first case, the over-anxious person seldom gains anything; in the second, he may miss the very associations that may be most helpful to him, or at least a wide acquaintance in college circles, which is an asset no matter which fraternity he eventually joins.

Men who have had relatives in a certain fraternity, often join as a matter of course. But some do not, especially when they prefer another group on account of special interests. Not by intention, but unconsciously, a fraternity may become strong in journalistic members, while another attracts athletes. Another may draw those who go in for dramatics, and yet another the executive type that rules in organization and class interests.

Special fraternities with an avowed object, like press clubs, agricultural, or medical students' organizations, are more for the university man than for the general student with a hobby or inclination toward journalism, law or medicine. It is better not to limit oneself to associates interested only in a single field, until one has made himself at home in social and academic circles.

If possible, the "all-around" fraternity offers

the best opportunity for development in every way. However, the student is wise who gravitates towards the group whose men he sincerely respects and admires. To a great extent, joining is a matter of being chosen, but "birds of a feather flock together," and a man can afford to go slowly until he is sure how he feels about the invitations open to him.

A new student should not jump at the first chance unless he has been looking forward to it, calmly expectant.

He should not thrust himself upon the attention of older fellows in the hope of making a good impression. One who is self-seeking gets the name of being a climber, or is considered green and fresh.

On the other hand, he should not appear too independent of manner, or offer opinions of this and that organization, or brag about friends or relatives in various frats, or about his standing in secondary school organizations. These latter in some circles carry no recommendation, and are better treated as bygones.

Pleasant and helpful as fraternity life may be, it is not necessary to a well-rounded student's success or happiness. Fraternities have been abolished in some colleges, and yet a normal college life goes on. Some men by choice do not

join fraternities, either because they cannot afford the time or money for extra demands, or because they feel they do not want to limit themselves to a certain group of associates. The actual difference between Greek and Barbarian in the modern college is mostly in the imagination. Students are considered according to what they are, rather than what they belong to.

SORORITIES

Fraternities for girls have not developed to the point that men's organizations have. By some it is felt that they are contrary to a girl's best nature and interests, but they prove satisfactory in practice, at least, in many college communities. They form a nucleus for social life, and while they do not exert the influence on members that a men's fraternity does, they fill their place well.

To a newcomer, some of the rules and distinctions made by sororities may seem to be trivial and ridiculous, but she should restrain remarks to that effect, remembering that silence is the best comment that can be made, when one is puzzled or observing intently the ways of the world.

To an anonymous writer in the *Ohio State Journal* we are indebted for a humorous com-

ment on the anxious seat occupied by sorority aspirants:

"One of the prettiest of the group of twenty chiffon frocked maidens broke off a bit of the lettuce as she appreciatively sampled her salad. It was good. Another bit of lettuce found its way to the rosy mouth in company with the aspic and chicken.

"At the end of the table the girl in blue lifted an eyebrow a trifle. Half-way down, it was answered by suggestive widening of the big brown eyes of the girl in sandalwood.

"That was all—but the chances of that girl for that exclusive sorority were forever damned. Upon such picayune things are members judged for entrance to sororities.

"Inability to dress well and to be up to the minute in every detail is an old one, but one girl could not be considered because she had acquired one of the most boyish of boyish bobs, her peeled head being indistinguishable at a distance from that of her sleek haired brother. Her chances are gone.

"Woe to the attractive, vivacious 'rushee' who happens to meet with the approval of some 'steady' of an active member in the sorority she would like to join. She may as well play up to some other group.

"‘We mustn’t ask that girl,’ objected one. ‘We’ve quite enough red-haired girls as it is. Don’t you know how they run things? The first thing we know, the rest of us will be fetching and carrying for them!’ Off went the name of the Titian-haired miss.

"‘Yes, she’s good-looking and clever and all that,’ was the comment on another, ‘but she has a foreign accent. Somehow the boys always fall for something different and they would flock around her just to hear her talk. Better eliminate her.’ And the little stranger was boycotted.

"‘If one girl, the daughter of a man who is prominent in Ohio and other states as well, ever knew why she was not asked to join one sorority, she would laugh, for she is that kind. She wore her dresses too long—so long that they covered up the prestige that would accrue to any organization to which this young woman happened to belong.

"‘And so the hopeful candidates on the anxious seat squirm and fidget and worry, local girls as well as those at a distance. The former have a longer probation and are more critically considered than the girl whose home is hundreds of miles away but who has a pull that gets her into the sacred precincts.

"‘Older folks sit on the side lines and laugh,

but to the girl who yearns for social life in college, for the entree into exclusive circles, and for heaps of dates, it's simply a matter of life and death—almost.”

However, in real life, the cozy comradeship of the little sorority house, with its good times and unpretentious hospitality, is far from snobbish. Recognizing its best features, clubs are organized in many colleges for new girls to give them some of the same advantages. So long as clannishness is avoided, the worst objection to girls' social organizations cannot be offered, and with more freedom and initiative allowed, girls become as wholesome and democratic as their brothers. Belonging or not, in practice, has little to do with a girl's actual popularity and sum of happiness. A girl who is charming and individual carries her good times with her, whatever her associations may be; while a selfish, ingrowing personality is a drag in the most exclusive society.

For this reason, a girl need not worry about qualifications except to be true to her best self. Real merit finds its own reward, its own companions, and its own happiness. Thinking about whether one is impressing this or that group has the effect opposite to the one intended. It only makes self-consciousness and a worried man-

ner. "Give to the world the best you have, and the best will come back to you."

The very freedom from anxiety over small matters is an attraction in any one. Gratitude for kindnesses is the same. Looking out for others, instead of oneself, imparts a satisfaction that money or pull cannot buy. And yet that kind of person is surprised to find herself sought after, and to hear how much people think of her!

HONORARY SOCIETIES

There are certain fraternities to which students are elected as recognition for special qualifications. These are scholastic and professional, not social organizations. It is a standing joke to send freshmen with a note to be delivered to the Phi Beta Kappa house.

This well-known fraternity, of course, is honorary, and is made up of members who have attained high scholastic records. Juniors are sometimes eligible, but seniors are the main recruits, and are chosen from the upper tenth of the class about to graduate, with preference given to those who show constructive thought and ability to further the cause of truth and advance science and the arts.

Honorary societies for those who have talents in special fields elect members during their

course. It is to advantage for one to "make" a professional fraternity. Belonging to it gives a certain standing, and one may meet others who are likely to be prominent in one's own field in years to come.

However, to have one's heart set on some election of honor to the point of coveting it, often stands in the way of gaining it. Desiring rewards instead of attending to business puts off the rewards that much farther. Envyng those more fortunate seems to dry up a student until he *cannot* be at his best. Even a student who comes from a family of winners of honors, and who feels the burden heavy upon him to live up to their reputation, may reflect that few great men win a bosom-full of badges early in life.

The best rewards come as surprises. To work for reward rather than for the work's sake shows a rather mercenary mind, even if its aims are professional and scholastic.

INSIGNIA

Only those students who belong to a society are entitled to wear or display its insignia.

Fraternities have special pins in designs known as "sister pins" or for fiancées of members. In many colleges the custom prevails of a girl wearing the fraternity pin of a man to

whom she is engaged to be married. It serves practically the same purpose as the engagement ring in society outside the college, but as college engagements often must last a long time, the significance of the pin weakens to an "understanding," and among heart-collectors it becomes more of a sport to recount the pins worn.

Needless to say, anything that lessens the dignity and meaning of the emblem of his fraternity, angers a right-thinking man. His pin is no joke, and he has a right to assume that it be respected. If it appears over some other's heart, it should be the heart of a girl who holds it in as high regard as he himself does.

It is considered extremely silly for any one but the sisters or sweethearts of fraternity men to keep banners and pillows with the emblems about their rooms. Such things usually are gifts from the men interested, and are too personal to be displayed by outsiders as mere decorations or trophies. A girl does not present a man with such things, unless he is a relative or fiancé.

Emblems of honorary societies should not be worn by other than members. They carry no social significance. Men usually wear them on a watch fob or watch chain. In some parts of the country women wear them on a plain gold chain, while they appear as pins in other col-

leges, custom varying with the size and design of the emblem. Many feel they are out of place at purely social affairs, but in keeping with academic occasions. A good rule is to avoid wearing anything that will appear *conspicuous*. What is a matter of course in certain circles may look like display in others, and good sense is the best guide in deciding.

In wearing a fraternity emblem at college, one lays aside the pin of any organization of a similar nature one has belonged to in the past. Often there is a question as to whether members of secondary school frats are eligible to the best college fraternities. It depends upon the person and opinion and custom. Students from a local fraternity at one college, may, on transferring to another community, become members of a national fraternity. Men leaving a college may find no chapter of their fraternity at the next college, and have to settle the question as best they can. Sooner or later, most local fraternities become national by being made a chapter of a national organization. So a boy stands a better chance by joining a local fraternity whose fellows appeal to him, than by choosing a group already national, but into whose life he cannot fit. His immediate associates for four years mean more to him than any combination of Greek letters.

The manhood is what counts, whatever name may appear over the door of the chapter house.

The fraternity ranks as a club does for men in outside circles. The same etiquette applies to it. Passing women and girls do not look scrutinizingly toward the house. Members are not expected to nod to them from windows or doorways. Girls do not go to the house without special invitation, or without a chaperon.

X

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE ACTIVITIES

BEGINNING RIGHT

A student can reduce the labor and worry of a college course considerably by a right start. A reputation for reasonably good scholarship, for dependability, truthfulness, sportmanship and personal worth depends mainly upon first impressions. It can be established by the first few months of ground work. The remaining years of the course are many times easier if the best construction is put upon what he does, instead of others considering him as a bluff or thinking creditable work done must be an accident.

The fact is that most of the honor students do less actual drudgery than those who drift along, failing for a while, then making resolutions, grinding and cramming before exams, sitting up in agony and iced towels until they are unable to bring a normal mind to the test.

Professors usually form their estimate of a student in the first twelve weeks of the term. Beginning preparations are comparatively easy. Just ordinary study and a good understanding

of the fundamentals give one the proper start for finding the course interesting, or at least not hard to follow. A student who does consistent work for several weeks is given the benefit of the doubt when circumstances might otherwise be against him. A fair student who completes his first year with full credit, finds the next three years magically smoother for him. "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

In the same way, if a boy or girl shows himself or herself to be well-meaning, open-minded and dependable, the respect of both faculty and students is given freely—a great asset in college life. To be suspected of shiftiness, plain laziness, constitutional dumbness, or lack of self-respect, lowers one's rating in a college community. Such a person, instead of being thought attractive, becomes a joke. However, toleration may be shown him. He is never considered for organizations or activities that call for up-and-comers.

The college "grind" is so rare an animal, except in funny papers, that anything looking like his cartoon is hailed with glee. But the typical student makes good without much stooping of the shoulders, and gets his lessons passably without appearance of excessive labor. Indeed, any one who has to study overtime while taking the

regular course, does not know how to concentrate, or is not ready for college courses, or is pursuing a line of work for which he is not fitted.

Toward the college faculty, one should cultivate a pleasant, friendly attitude. Almost without exception, college professors and instructors are of a fine personality and worth knowing for their own sake. As early in the course as possible, one should drop in at the regular hour they have for talking things over with their students, and get acquainted.

The best way is to bring some question, problem, or interesting information on the subject one is studying. A small chat with an instructor, when the student goes of his own free will, opens up new pleasure in the course, makes a new friend, and may help through the entire year. To be friendly and natural makes even a shy person master of himself and attractive to others.

Good sportsmanship in class and out is a wonderful asset. One must learn to take success and praise without being "set up" unduly, though it is much better taste to show honest gratitude and pleasure than to pretend to be scornful of one's reward or luck. On the other hand, rebukes and "bawlings out" have to be taken calmly, but not flippantly. If a professor is unreasonable, or if

he loses his temper, the surest way to make him regret his hastiness is to take whatever he has to say gravely and in silence. An angry person soon runs down, and if he is not encouraged by "sassing," he turns his anger in upon himself, and it is soon over, with only himself feeling inferior. There is no answer to silence.

It is cheap to whine over a low mark, or to make excuses. If one is not offered the chance to take a test over, it is better to take a failure in good-humor as well as regret, and to make up on the next trial. To flatter or "work" a professor, or expect him to show favor because of friendship, is flimsy effort. A student who tries to buy his way through appears contemptible to self-reliant classmates. Besides, the professor seldom is fooled, no matter how innocent he may look.

To be interested in everything pertaining to school life, and to do what one can to take part in the things for which one is fitted, is to be an all-around student. Great brilliancy is not necessary; good nature and alertness are. The all-around student goes in for athletics and physical development; for mental agility as shown in honest, satisfactory class work; for forensic and dramatic activities; and for those best things that appeal to the real self, or soul—friendship

and helpfulness, and the arts that make leisure a delight.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

A wide choice of interests outside the regular school curriculum is open even to the students of small schools and colleges.

Athletics: If the student likes physical exercise, he may have all he wants by co-operating with the physical training department and other students of similar tastes. The major sports, football, basketball, and baseball, require high excellence for college teams; but each class usually has its own teams for intra-mural contests, especially in basketball. Then there are minor sports which are just as enjoyable and which make even better hobbies, because a few can pursue them regardless of season. Volley ball, handball, tennis, squash, swimming, hockey, archery, cross-country running, hiking, and so forth are offered, and may be open to interested amateurs and beginners as freely as to experts.

Music: Besides the college glee clubs, a large chorus of mixed voices is trained for festivals and special programs. A fairly good voice is eligible to this, and its training gives a start for further opportunities in chorus work. Choirs at various churches in town are glad to have good

voices from the student body. There may be a college band, an orchestra, string quartets and small groups formed for musical purposes. Programs of college societies use musical numbers for variety. If there is a conservatory of music, students take part in recitals. Special talent in music is welcome, but not necessary to one who is anxious to begin with small opportunities and learn. A course or two in the department of music gives the student privilege to attend concerts and recitals, and opens up chances for him to take part in musical affairs according to his ability.

Dramatics: A dramatic club is often one of the most popular organizations, and if its membership is limited, election is difficult. But various clubs and groups put on plays and stunts. One should make the most of these opportunities if he wants to make good in dramatics, for enterprise and a willing spirit recommend an individual with average ability above a genius who does not care to use his ammunition except on big game. Often, too, one's hit is made suddenly at some "fool stunt" rather than at a performance or tryout.

Debating: A student with experience in debate is welcomed to the debating societies and debate teams. Even if he never has tried it be-

fore, a newcomer with a gift of oratory stands a good chance to make the squad put under training by the college for future teams. College literary societies give practice not only in argument, but in dramatics, oratory, and nearly all types of public speaking. They make an ideal opportunity for working out what the student has learned in classes teaching those subjects.

Departmental Societies: Clubs are formed by the students of departments interested in literature, foreign languages, and scientific subjects. These hold meetings at regular intervals, and are partly technical, partly social.

For instance, a Spanish Club may meet to discuss South American opportunities, and may have refreshments characteristic of Mexico or some other country which has been studied previously, and Spanish will be spoken by the members. Or the members of the astronomy classes may meet for a hay-ride and picnic to some neighboring point of observation to review their study of constellations.

TRYOUTS

When a club or society is ready to consider new members, sometimes they are proposed by active members; but the regular method with those open to general membership is to give

those who wish to join a chance to make themselves known. A notice is posted perhaps two weeks in advance, and those interested in trying out are asked to sign up. The time of tryout is appointed, and the candidates appear before a committee to do their stunt of singing, speaking or acting. Occasionally, a tryout is open to any interested spectators, but members of the club form the principal audience.

Ability is the chief consideration, of course, but other things being equal, willingness, good nature, and personality favor a candidate. Extreme humility is almost as bad as open conceit, so the ideal state of mind is confidence that one will do his best, and willingness to leave the decision to the judges. Over-anxiety works against a candidate, as it merely makes him strained and self-conscious without increasing his talent. On the other hand, if he is too happy-go-lucky and careless, the committee feels he does not take his responsibility seriously enough, and that if he is chosen, he may be slow in learning parts, lax about reporting for practice, and not worth coaching in any case.

If a selection is chosen for tryout, it should be as short as is consistent with the newcomers' best work. Nothing too heavy is in favor with committees. On the other hand, there is a feel-

ing that very light material does not show solid preparation or express true talent. A medium ground must be chosen. It is best to have a short but well executed song or reading, and if the committee asks for more, to be ready with a second. Long, tedious, dragged-out specimens of one's art are not appreciated.

To offer at tryout something unsuitable to the performer is apt to make him ridiculous. A committee gets very tired of sitting. It is only human nature to look for comedy in green material. For instance, if, in a dramatic club tryout, a sweet little girl attempts to give an impersonation of Shylock, because she learned it in high school and thinks to save time by using what she has on hand, she is almost sure to find her efforts received as a comedy. Or for a rising young athlete to report for a whack at the glee club with a light and sentimental ditty he has caught from his sister, is to leave him watching the bulletin board in vain for his name among the elect, unless he has a really good voice, when he may appear in black and white with "Sweet Alice" scribbled alongside his name by some waggish member of his late audience.

It spoils one's chances of making good in a tryout, if one approaches judges or committee members beforehand, or even if one is noticeably

agreeable to them, with future favors in view. Committee members always laugh about such persons, and sometimes they are out of favor before they appear for tryout.

A hostile attitude, even in debate preliminaries is against the contestant. One must be pleasant toward the audience, but not ingratiating. The less one can manage to think of himself, the better the impression upon the judges. If one forgets his speech or song, he must not appear "killed," though a word of apology is not out of place. It is well to have a few notes in case the mind suddenly becomes a blank, but it is discourteous to rely on them entirely, as it shows one did not care enough about making the grade to prepare for the event. In effect, the mind appears improperly dressed. Preparation of suitable thought and expression is necessary and decent, when one hopes to become a performer in public.

ORGANIZING NEW SOCIETIES

Sometimes a group of enterprising students are able to start a club or society which is of benefit, not only to themselves but to generations of students after them, and to the college.

Permission to organize is obtained from the college. The usual procedure is to call on the

President as a committee and lay the matter before him. If the idea is good, there is no objection, of course, but he may offer helpful suggestions. The students who make up the original body are decided upon, as well as the regular time of meeting. College activities are assigned places on a definite schedule, and are not allowed to conflict. If two societies duplicate a given interest, often they are combined into one. Each society has its constitution and by-laws. They are usually modeled upon accepted documents of other societies. For very important organizations permission must be obtained from the trustees of the institution, and the action is delayed until the next regular meeting of that board.

A student who has the initiative to start a movement that will bring prestige and advantage to his college can afford to stand a bit of amusement and even ridicule directed toward his first struggles in that direction. For instance, one boy deplored the lack of a band for football games and parades. He told some of his friends he intended to start one. They approved of his idea, but his recruits were extreme amateurs. "The Count's Band" created as much fun as it did music. However, it played on. It finally gave a concert, and others realized that it was no

longer a joke. The college was proud to take over the band and give it dignity and support. But for one boy who was willing to take lampooning and sly knocks, his college might still be without a band. The uniformed players who swing down the field before the team, are worthy of the spirit of the straggling company that tootled bravely while Tories laughed at the Spirit of '76. Pioneers have a hard time, but they get lots of glory—after they're dead or graduated.

It is not good to sneer or ridicule fellow-students who are founding institutions or championing causes sincerely. They may seem funny at the time, but practically every great movement started under humble circumstances. Successful inventions once were "fool ideas." Monuments are erected to those who were called "crazy fanatics." One can admire enterprise, even if one is not in sympathy with its object. It is better to try to catch the viewpoint of a "self-starter," and be so much ahead of the crowd. Besides, a helpful suggestion, friendly word, or bit of encouragement to a fellow who has the grit to go ahead with his ideas, may come just when he feels the world is against him, and may save him from giving up. The Booster is the big man at college, not the Knocker. The girl

who is ready to blow the flame of genius brighter is the one her friends call in for fun or sympathy, not the "wet blanket." Even if one does encourage a "freak" now and then, it is better than squashing a spark of worth-while ambition.

XI

ETIQUETTE OF SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

PUBLICATIONS

To work as a reporter or editor on school and college weeklies or monthly magazines is training that any one with an interest in journalism cannot afford to miss. The business department of the publication offers to students of advertising and management an equally good chance.

Students who are outstanding in the English department often are approached with assignments. Or tryouts may be held in which news stories are submitted by any one who wishes to compete. But the born journalist does not wait until he is asked to help. He may "break in" by offering brief, excellent news stories on college matters, or a timely editorial, some jokes or poetry. Humorous verse goes better than serious efforts. Some papers maintain a mailbox for free-will contributions, but as they are not used frequently, the better way is to look up the editor or his assistants on the staff, and hand one's story to him or her personally. If desired, he may say that he is interested in writing and would

like to have a chance to work up to a place on the staff if there is an opening for a cub reporter or printer's devil. Never must one tell an editor, even a student editor, what wonderful writing he can do. The only procedure he respects is to be handed something so good that *he* has to do the bragging.

In real newspaper life, conceit is usually lacking. It has been knocked out, dragged out, shouted out and worn out. Newspaper people are fine to get along with as any professional class. They work together and share each other's ups and downs. Being in touch with human affairs makes them more than ordinarily kind and genial. The college paper staff is apt to be of the same caliber, and nothing should keep a boy or girl with a leaning that way from making the most of a chance even to be an occasional contributor.

The greatest demands in the college papers "want column" are, generally speaking, for new and fresh jokes, humorous verse, cartoons, timely editorials on college matters, unusual bits of comment or information, and straight news stories. If a regular magazine is published, the field widens to stories and articles, dramatic skits, longer or more serious verse, and departmental stuff.

It saves time to find out which stories are assigned to the regular staff members, and what the paper needs at the moment. A paper can increase its contributions by advertising on a bulletin board for certain types of material.

One must not feel hurt if a contribution fails to be printed. Sometimes the editor has something else of a similar nature already on hand, or has asked some one to cover the subject. It is up to him to print the best he can get, or the paper will suffer. In any kind of writing, the only possible comment on a rejection is to try again with something better, and keep on trying. It is one of the hardest fields for a beginner, no matter how clever. To the real journalist the demanding nature is the attraction. He can't be kept down. He plugs away and comes back like a cat with nine lives, and in the end he wins out. He has the aggressiveness of a football player, with the patience and watchfulness of a chess expert.

Of course it is yellow to rely on mere sensation to carry one's stuff. One cannot be too careful what he prints about others. The libel laws do not often conflict with college reporting, but even facts may look entirely different than their writer intended when pounding them out. Awkward and ambiguous statements never should be

allowed to go, hoping that people will take them as meant. People seldom do. They may know what is meant, but the other possibility is what amuses them, and is what they remember.

Printed things go many times farther than the writer of them dreams. If one submits an interview in which the interviewed has given opinions, the copy should be approved by him before the editor sees it. A reporter never loses prestige or friends by being considerate and absolutely sure of every word he puts down.

Articles and editorials on any subject affecting the college as a whole, or matters which the board of trustees or college officials must settle, usually are submitted, as a courtesy, to some one in authority. In case of friction between publications and officials, both sides are careful to be discreet and sure of their ground in statements issued. At such times general contributions by white-hot free lances are suppressed while editors write their own comments, almost sweating blood in their effort to uphold what seems to them best for the old school from the student viewpoint. It is unfortunate when dog-and-cat conditions occur through a college journal. More often it is the college paper, with a level-headed editor, which reconciles troubles, adjusts

matters, and sees things settled fairly, with gentlemanly persistence and wisdom.

A college fuss should not appear in printed form any more than a family fuss. No matter how high feeling may run, loyal students do not go shouting it over the back fence. They do not give publicity to the latest developments. To outsiders they maintain an inscrutable front that discourages questions. Anything else strikes directly at Alma Mater by making her common talk and a name in the mouths of unfriendly and jealous bystanders.

A controversy is bad in the school paper. So is blatant flattery and boasting out of place, even well-meant exaggeration. Things really worthwhile stand as their own advertisement. Nothing so spoils a school's good name among other schools, as to send out a paper with "We love us" in every paragraph. A conceited student body is just as unpopular as a conceited individual. It is in fact worse because there is more of it.

ENTERTAINING CELEBRITIES

One of the pleasures of college is having distinguished guests as speakers and entertainers. It is only natural to want to look a great deal at such persons whom one has heard about and longs to admire in real life. In spite of the rules

about staring, there are few great people who object to being looked at sincerely by straightforward young eyes. It is far better than artificial manners and ill-concealed curiosity. There is nothing rude in a direct, honest gaze. The visitor will catch real friendliness, unless he is quite shy.

There are occasions when it is kinder not to watch another, small or great. Most people dislike to be watched while eating. To some it is painful to walk the gauntlet past rows of spectators. Students should not gather in bunches to watch a guest pass, but if a group is gathered and he comes upon them unexpectedly, it is ridiculous to disperse at his approach as if afraid of him.

If one is asked to conduct a trustee or speaker about the campus or buildings, it is better not to try to impress him, especially if he is elderly. It disappoints a person of mature years to find a young person trying to appear old and wise. Youth seems delightful to those who have lost it. They would much rather hear about pranks and queer local customs, and have the sights pointed out in colloquial English. Great people usually are very simple and sincere and often lonely when traveling away from home. Many treat them as if they were not normal, ordinary human

beings. They enjoy the opposite, of course. If they seem rather distant, often it is because they are shy themselves, but a homelike time is all that is needed to bring out the human side.

It is not only common, but unkind, to rave to an eminent person about himself, as it embarrasses and makes him feel foolish. Sincere appreciation of something he has done or said or written is not out of place if one is really familiar with it. But if one has read hastily for the occasion, it is better not to say too much. Ignorance has a way of slipping out when one least expects it.

It is the custom in most student bodies and classes to rise when a noted visitor enters an assembly or classroom. In a small group of course students rise, and on the street the visitor is recognized with friendly deference by a student whether he has been introduced personally or not. As a guest of the college, every courtesy is due him. But this general introduction does not entitle one to boast of really knowing the person afterward.

AT REUNIONS OF ALUMNI

Entertaining the alumni who come back for reunions and home-coming days is easier, first, because one knows them by hearsay; second, they

are interested in everything about the college and are favorably inclined to love both the old and new; third, they look upon the present students as "the kids" and do not expect great efforts at dignity.

The chief thought in showing them about is to be pleasantly quiet and give them a chance to look around and think over their own student days; to listen with interest to their accounts of former times, instead of recounting the latest news; to answer questions cheerfully, though they may seem pointless to a present student. To young students, sometimes an alumnus seems to have gone to seed, but he is only returning in memory to his own student days. He does not live on the past by any means. In business and everyday affairs he is alert enough. If he seems quiet, he is remembering old days that may seem too near his heart for speech.

Nothing makes an undergraduate realize his college so much as to drift along silently with an alumnus going over the old ground for the first time in years. It is after graduation that the college beings to reveal itself to one. Petty worries and conflicts are over, also petty triumphs and conceits. The old grad sees things in a different light. The college is no longer

a place to "get by" or show off. It is Home, and it is Mother.

One should be careful not to sound flippant about ornaments and landmarks. Some statue that is a huge joke and eyesore now, may have been presented to the school by the class of the person one is guiding. While it may appear as ridiculous to the alumnus as his own photographs in sideburns and tight trousers, it is well to let *him* make the humorous remarks while one chuckles discreetly with him. It is also risky to make remarks about old pictures to a visitor. The subjects may have been relatives or favorite teachers. It is likewise dangerous to ask an alumna who 'was this or that person in the frame; or was she in school with so-and-so. If the people in question were before her time, she thinks her apparent age is under fire. Not many college women are unduly sensitive, but for some reason, an unfortunate remark is always made to the one who is looking for it!

Alumni bring back on visits an appetite for old scenes and favorite eats. In taking them about, it is not the newest eat-shop they will like best, but the one that was familiar to them. It may have degenerated, and may not even be clean, but sentiment covers up a great many defects.

Those who come back to college should not be left to wander about forlornly like lone ghosts. It is depressing anyway to see new faces everywhere, new buildings, new professors. If no committee assigns visitors to students to help make them feel at home, it is only courtesy, especially if they are not staying with fraternity friends or relatives, for students to offer their services and ensure a cordial welcome, with relays of undergraduates at hand as guides and hosts. Nothing else makes the stay so pleasant as voluntary student hospitality. Freshmen especially seem to make ideal guides. Things are new enough to them that they are interested in every feature themselves. They like to hear about old times, and returning alumni enjoy young company heartily.

INTRODUCING SPEAKERS

When a society has a guest, some outsider who is to take part in a program, a committee member or officer must be on hand to meet him. If he is unaccustomed to the town and campus, a member of the society should meet him at a given place, or, better still, call for him and escort him to the hall, unless he is staying with faculty hosts who will bring him to the meeting.

It is courteous to have the hall well-aired and

suitably decorated before the speaker arrives. Nothing seems more disturbing to a newcomer than to be taken in to sit forlornly while his companion rushes about opening windows, putting flowers and drinking water on the speaker's table, and climbing a step-ladder in a last frenzied effort to get up pennants and flags before the audience arrives.

The one who is to introduce the speaker must know beforehand the correct name and title of the guest. It should be learned from other than the person in question, as asking him for his name implies that he is not well-known in the community. Even if he is not celebrated he will appreciate having been heard of before. However, he should be consulted as to whether a change in subject has been made. It is embarrassing to a speaker to have a subject announced when he has decided to choose a different one. In that case he has to begin with an apology or explanation—a lame start. Still worse, is to be introduced as "Mr. So-and-so, who will now speak to us on whatever subject he wishes to take." This is permissible only on the most impromptu occasion.

Humorous remarks in introducing a speaker are in place only at festive occasions, or if the guest is a humorous lecturer. The shorter the

speech of introduction, the better. The audience comes to hear the lecturer. To have a local person take the occasion to make a long speech irritates them. It gives the guest a feeling of suspense, for he has to be ready to start each time his introducer gives signs of running down. Also the first talker may accidentally hit upon some of his points and steal his thunder.

DEBATING

Debating is one of the most formal and dignified of activities. It calls for ability in speaking, a good memory, quick decision and thinking upon the feet. Poise is necessary. A debater who loses control of himself loses the debate. Suavity and a sense of humor are hard to maintain during a conflict of wits and tongues, but they are harder to get along successfully *without*.

There are certain points to be noted in debating that even debating coaches may neglect. They are the fine points of courtesy that add poise and polish to a team. In themselves, few observe them, but their combined effect is astonishing, even on judges.

1. Physical poise makes for mental poise. "Chest up, chin in" gives balance. The weight inclines to the forward foot in alert and eager controversy. Pure aggressiveness only rouses

antagonism. The true debater leads his hearers along with him. He does not berate them. His hands are neither stiff, nor meaningless. If they have a too characteristic gesture, the audience begins to watch for it, and forgets what he is saying. Shaking the fists becomes funny instead of impressive if it is done more than two or three times during a ten-minute speech. In the heat of rebuttal it is more excusable, but should not be overworked. Gesturing with the forefinger shaken or pointed is a weakness. Gestures with the head are the most distressing to watch, for they show nervous tension. Talking through the teeth should be avoided together with excessive nodding or shaking the head. Debaters should take a great deal of physical exercise in the open air, and should have plenty of relaxation and fun during the training period, in order to keep their bodies free from abnormal mannerisms. The mind responds equally.

2. On rising to speak, the debater recognizes the chairman who introduces him, the judges, the audience, and his opponents. Usually the formula, with a pleasant but grave and somewhat formal bow, is, "Mr. Chairman, honorable judges, worthy opponents, ladies and gentlemen," and he goes on to state the proposition clearly, gives his position and drives straight

ahead with his points. Anything that does not support directly his side of the issue is out of place. There is little time for jokes, anecdotes or fancy oratory.

3. The opposing team is spoken of as "our honorable opponents." Any member is "my worthy opponent." One may also employ the term, "The Affirmative" or "The Negative" as the case may be. An individual is mentioned as "the second speaker for the negative," and so forth. "Mr. Battler of the Negative Team" may be used, but debating should be impersonal, and debaters are seldom called by name. No personal remark is allowable. To speak of one's opponents as "*they*," or to point out a "*he*" or "*she*" or "*you*" with a gesture is little short of dreadful.

4. Absolute and positive statements are outlawed for the reason that neither side of a debatable question can claim a monopoly on truth.

It is therefore incorrect and weak to say, "The United States should enact laws prohibiting child labor." The most earnest debater holds his ground and makes a better impression as he says, "I *maintain* that the United States should enact laws prohibiting child labor." Or, "It is our belief that the United States—" The terms, *maintain* and *believe*, followed by solid facts and rea-

sons leading to belief, avoid direct contradiction, which is unpardonable in polite controversy.

5. One debater must never in word or implication call another a liar. If a fact is doubted, proof must be called for courteously. If facts and figures are presented to the opposing team in the form of books or reports, they must be handed over in a matter-of-fact way, not slammed down, nor thrust out as a deadly weapon.

6. Team members left at the table must work quietly, without movement or expression to detract attention from the speaker. To run the hands through the hair and stare into space when puzzled attracts the eye of half the audience and may start a laugh. To jump joyfully and begin scrambling through a pile of papers for a rebuttal point, as a bright idea strikes one, has the same effect. In either case, the innocent speaker usually thinks the audience is laughing at him, and becomes confused.

7. For a debater to speak over-time not only shows bad taste, but deducts points from his team in the judging. Two students usually are time keepers. One rises one minute before the allotted time is up, or sooner by special arrangement. As the two rise for the time-up signal, the speaker should be saying, "I thank you," to

the audience for their attention. If he is in the middle of a sentence he should finish, but under no circumstances should he start another. It is better to quit suddenly than to round out a speech on stolen time.

8. Judging varies in method and expertness. Usually so many points are assigned to delivery, to argument, etc. Some judges vote according to general impression, and some have been known to give a vote for the team they felt sorry for, so the others could not claim a unanimous victory. But most judges try to be impartial. They have a hard job of it, and are only human. Everybody understands that the decision is not always infallible.

A school gains immense respect by winning thankfully and losing in good spirit. It is poor sportsmanship to appeal a decision no matter what one's private opinion may be. One should congratulate the winners sincerely and without bitterness. To be a good loser is a high form of victory in itself.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS

When a group has decided upon a play or sketch, a committee is appointed. One who may be looked to as a general overseer of the project is put in charge of the coaching.

The coach often has a great deal to do in choosing characters, especially if tryouts are held. He or she arranges rehearsals and keeps after the actors until they learn their parts. The coach has the right to make changes in the cast if certain players delay in their preparation, are indifferent, or miss rehearsals without being excused previously. Consultations are held with those who are helping with costumes and scenery.

One person is made responsible for properties. That is, he must have a complete list of the furniture, rugs, lamps, telephones, fireplaces, wheel-chairs, smelling salts, fans, guns, and swords needed but not supplied by the players as part of the costume. Usually he helps the coach in renting or buying costumes, but if the production is a large one, a costume committee attends to the matter.

The stage manager sees to the arrangement of the stage, that scenery is on hand to be set up promptly. The electrician attends to lighting effects. Sometimes one talented person does practically everything for a small show, even to painting the scenery. It is a better plan to divide the work and credit among several, particularly when they are busy students. It is good experience for all. Credit to each helper must be given

on the program, and to those who donate furniture, gowns and flowers for advertising purposes.

If tickets are to be sold, a business manager and helpers attend to advertising and canvassing, hold the seat reservation at the time announced, keep records of all expenses for properties and costumes, pay the bills from the proceeds and turn in the money, with a detailed report, to the society treasury after the show is over.

Most college players furnish their own costumes for small plays. They have a knack of combining what they have with what they can borrow. This is one time that borrowing is quite legitimate and the lender feels happy and flattered to have possessions appearing on the stage.

One must never return a costume soiled. It should be freshly cleaned after the show if traces of powder, paint or dust streaks appear. What cannot be cleaned should not be borrowed, unless there is no danger of its being soiled.

Expensive costumes for a period, such as are used in historical plays, are frequently rented from a professional costumer. It is necessary for the person in charge to visit the costume house several weeks in advance, look over the outfits, engage them for a certain time, pay a deposit on them, and be sure that the costumer

has a correct list of the whole cast with individual measurements.

For girls, bust measure, waist measure and the length of the skirt are needed. If clothes have to be remodeled for an actor, the sewing must be done so that it can be taken out easily before the garment is returned. Machine sewing, therefore, is not permissible.

In selecting boys sizes, the chest measure, waist, and inside length of leg from crotch to ankle are used.

Head measure is necessary for certain hats and headdresses. Characters with long arms should be noted, as sleeves show up noticeably.

It is a rule that costumes worn next to the person are cleaned by the costumer after each using. Unfortunately, things like colored cotton tights and jerseys shrink badly. The actual size, not the supposed size, is the one to look for, or some of the performers may not be able to appear outside the dressing-room on the fateful night.

It is risky to borrow or rent costumes indiscriminately because they may have been worn by people with disease. One never should wear next to the skin a garment that has not been freshly laundered or dry-cleaned, and it is not

good form to offer such a garment to others from one's own stock of costumes.

Rented costumes are shipped by the costumer so as to arrive early in the day on which the play is to be given, or, if there is to be a dress rehearsal, the afternoon before. A dress rehearsal is valuable in checking up on costumes and properties, and helping the performers to become used to each other in fancy dress. There is a superstition that a poor dress rehearsal predicts a good show, perhaps because it prevents embarrassing mistakes from happening twice. It is also customary for the coach to tell players they are "rotten," so as to put them on their nerve for the following night.

Many talented students write their own plays, and have a way of wanting to play the principal part themselves. This is apt to amuse on-lookers, though there is nothing really wrong about it, if the author is a good actor. It is not a good plan for the coach to have a part in the show, unless it is a minor one. During rehearsals the coach should not perform more than is necessary. It is sometimes better to bring out the best in each individual by encouragement and urging, than to try to show them how to do it. No two people *should* do anything the same way exactly.

A good coach does not criticize players before the rest. This only kindles smouldering fires in a cast. If there is special training needed, it must be given privately and with good nature.

If one cannot attend a rehearsal, permission to be absent should be asked *before*, not after. It is the height of rudeness to accept a part unwillingly and rehearse carelessly or indifferently. If one goes in for playing, it should be with enthusiasm, and a desire to make good, remembering that a small part offers a better chance for perfection than a large one.

XII

COLLEGE CUSTOMS AND TRADI- TIONS

Each college has its own traditions, and they are unique to it. Helping to carry them out, and learning their history is a part of one's life there. Needless to say, they should be observed in such a way that no discredit or unpleasant publicity is brought to the school or its student body.

For instance, the hazing of freshmen, which used to be common, has been practically abolished in favor of lively Freshman-Sophomore Scraps, pole-rushes, cane rushes, tugs of war, impromptu football games, and field-meets, which the whole college enjoys as part of the year's program of legitimate class battle.

Most hazing was simply horse-play, but a few fatalities brought on by carrying things too far, came near bringing public opinion against all colleges, whether guilty or not. Human beings are rather hard to kill, but accidents happen when least expected. To have a man hurt badly, even in an innocent free-for-all, where he may

have been the ringleader, gives the school an unpleasant reputation wherever newspapers go. There are numbers ready to make the most of scandal against a college.

“THE SCRAP”

Conflict between the two lower classes is legalized in a hand to hand scrap to decide superior strength. In most cases it takes the form of a rush to wrest a flag from the second-year men, who assume the defense against greater numbers of freshmen. The proper costume is the oldest outfit one can find.

In one college a pole is set up, with a pennant at the top. The sophomores surround it, and try to overpower the oncoming rushers by pinioning them and tying them up so as to make them powerless. One husky sophomore can account for several freshmen in this way,—if the freshmen give him time to do it. A certain beginning class, under cover of the rush, got a man through to the base of the pole with a stout cable. All at once the pole began to lean. The cable tightened through the struggling mass. A team of horses was walking off with it.

A cane-rush is the beginning event elsewhere. An English school considers a pancake-rush the thing. A mighty tug-of-war across a sizeable

creek is another event. The losers are pulled through the water and up the opposite bank if they are good sports. Disarrangement of clothes, features and joints is taken as a matter of course in all sorts of scraps. To try to keep out of them only makes it harder for the timid freshman as soon as he is missed.

It is the custom most places for freshmen to wear a distinctive cap, frequently with a green button top. However, if the freshmen win the rush overwhelmingly, the matter of the cap may be optional with them thereafter. Freshmen and Sophomores usually wear some badge in the way of caps or sleeve-bands in class colors, especially in smaller colleges.

FOUNDERS' DAY

This is a very different type of celebration at which the founders of the college are honored. The service is memorial. A monument may be unveiled. There may be decoration of graves, or tablets may be dedicated. It is an academic occasion. Seniors appear in cap and gown, and professors in full regalia. Undergraduates sometimes march in procession to and from exercises.

THE MAY QUEEN

The Queen of the May usually is elected by popular vote of the students. At a co-educa-

tional college, the men usually cast the votes. The highest number of votes elects the queen. The girls standing next highest are chosen as her maids or attendants. Children of the faculty act as flower girls and pages. Popular college men form the queen's bodyguard.

The crowning of the queen is held in connection with some festival of spring, with dances on the green by members of the gym classes. In some cases the queen awards the prizes at the annual spring track-meet.

The May Queen often is beautiful, but first and foremost she is as a rule a lovable and an all-around girl who holds sway in the hearts of her schoolmates because of her democracy, kindness and charm. College people are strong in the belief, "Pretty is, as pretty does." Sometimes perfectly homely girls rule as queen. It seldom occurs to those who elect them that they lack beauty.

One college has the old custom of crowning its queen in a stately ceremony in Greek though few of the queens can understand what is said as they kneel on a satin pillow under great elms to receive the crown of flowers that represents love and beauty.

At the May festival, the queen is given the same honors a born queen would receive. Her

adulation is full of joy and grace, but without pomp or flattery. A young queen cannot be haughty or imperious without losing charm.

COMMENCEMENT

Invitations for the supreme event of a college career are sent out about three weeks before graduation. Few college graduates send out invitations in large numbers, as those in secondary schools do. Some limit the list to relatives and close friends.

Good sense governs the matter entirely. It is the student's own personal feeling that dictates how many he shall include.

A commencement invitation, like a wedding invitation, calls for a response in the form of a gift or greeting, and those who have several young friends graduating, find it a strain on the purse. Some solve the problem by sending an exquisite greeting card to each, which conveys their good wishes suitably without making the student feel guilty.

To good friends whom one wishes to remember without putting them under obligation, it is sincere and thoughtful to slip in a little note on one's card, saying, "Please don't send me anything but your good will, which means a lot to me." Or, "No gifts, *please!* A good friend

like you is the only gift I could ask. 'Think of me on the great occasion, won't you?'"

In writing a message to a friend on one's card, one crosses off "Miss" or "Mr." leaving the name to stand alone. If the title remains, it is like signing "Miss Ada Shoemaker" to a personal note, which isn't done. "Miss" is signed with one's name only on a hotel register, or before one's name (in parentheses) at the end of a business letter to strangers.

Seniors wear the cap and gown at least one day a week for a semester preceding graduation. A certain amount of dignity is necessary when so clad. A senior is not supposed to run, shout, laugh boisterously or engage in antics while gowned. The mortarboard cap is supposed to be worn straight and well forward, with the tassel on the left side. Men remove the cap during prayer, but at no other time.

When visitors are coming for commencement, it is the duty of the Senior to arrange for their accommodation well in advance. They may pay their own expenses, but a pleasant place to stay should be found for them. Most colleges clear the halls of freshmen and sophomores, and open the rooms to commencement guests.

Tickets to the class play or college theatricals are reserved for one's company. The latter

should be assured seats where they can hear and enjoy graduation exercises. A guest alone should be put in the care of other friends or undergraduates to attend baccalaureate service at the chapel, commencement and class exercises—at anything that demands the graduates' attendance in a body. It is thoughtless to leave visitors to find their way about alone.

The custom of drafting commencement speakers from the graduating class is being discontinued in most colleges, but secondary schools still keep it up to some extent. College seniors usually are worn out with heavy work and increased activities. It is thought much pleasanter for them to hear some noted speaker and to be as free from unnecessary burdens as possible.

Commencement exercises proper consist of the address by the celebrated guest of the class, the announcement of prizes and honors for outstanding accomplishments, and the awarding of diplomas.

Graduates seldom are handed their own diplomas, if there is a large class. They take the one given them and do not exchange for their own until after the exercises are over. But there is no rule to stop them from taking a whiff of their diplomas furtively, to learn if they are real sheepskin!

In receiving diplomas, the graduate should recognize by a slight bow or gracious inclination of the head the President of the college as he hands out the hard-earned parchment. Not to do so is boorish, and makes a bad impression on the hushed audience.

If the college has military training, special certificates or diplomas are awarded by the officer at the head of the department, and the military uniform is worn without cap and gown. The latter are purely academic.

CLASS EXERCISES

Class day exercises are held before commencement day, and are light in nature, founded mostly on tradition.

The daisy chain is woven and carried by Senior girls in some colleges on this day. The exercises often are held out-of-doors in some beautiful spot of the campus.

The Class History is read by the Historian, and the Class Poem by the one appointed to write it. These are more or less serious numbers.

The Class Prophecy is as clever and funny as the prophets can make it. Often it is worked out in dramatic form. One class used a huge idol from whose inside came forth answers to questions about one's future. Another dramatized

a waiting-room at a railroad station, showing prominent members of the class coming and going with suitable remarks twenty-five years later. A newspaper office formed the basis for another prophecy, and crystal gazing, oracles, mind-reading, radio, and amateur movies have their turn. Nothing really sarcastic or embarrassing to any one, should mar this last day of college fun. In writing up the material for prophecies, a committee does the best work. Members should be chosen from widely differing groups, and classmates are assigned to that committeeman who knows them well. Thus, the funny, personal quirks of each graduate are reflected. No stupid, general or "dumb" prophecy should be passed by the committee, if the affair is to be a success.

The class usually presents a gift to the college as a climax to the class day exercises. The president of the class makes the brief, heartfelt speech. Ornaments for the halls, campus seats, fountains, clocks, and scholarships are favorite gifts.

Besides the serious gift to the college, joke gifts and traditional gifts are presented to other classes, notably to the incoming Senior class. Some schools have a custom of burying a copy

of some compulsory and much-dreaded textbook as a symbol that troubles are over. Class day exercises usually close with a "sing" on the campus.

XIII

ETIQUETTE OF SPORTS

DRESS

During play and while witnessing games, one's dress and bearing affect the enjoyment of others. Each sport has its proper costume. To combine the wrong garments is to look out of place and perhaps ridiculous.

For general out-of-door wear and sport, the rough, sturdy cloths are the thing. Suits, both for boys and girls, should be plainly made but of good design. The English type of sportswear is exceptionally desirable. With out-of-door clothes one wears sturdy, low-heeled shoes with room for the whole foot. Pointed shoes spoil appearance. Ties and hats must harmonize with the outfit in style. Hose are of wool or wool-and-silk or lisle.

Sweaters should be well knit and of pleasing design. Bright color combinations are permitted.

Knicker suits for girls are fine for hiking and rough country wear, but all their accessories have to be in keeping. Silk stockings do not belong,

nor any shoe but the low-heeled walking shoe of the comfortable oxford type. Fancy sweaters, hats or any blouse but a mannish shirt pattern are impossible. The hat must be small and of felt in a close-fitting shape without trimming except its band. If gloves are worn, they must be sturdy leather ones or a plain fabric without gauntlets or fancy stitching.

Riding clothes have to be plain, though they need not to be expensive. Breeches and boots or leggings are worn both by men and women. The riding coat should fit well. A girl wears a hat that could not be plainer without disappearing entirely in the effort, and does her hair in a knob at the back, or restrains her bob within a net. She wears a plain, tailored waist and stock. Local custom sometimes allows the rider to canter along in knickers, a middy and fancy coiffure, if the place is small and people do not ride formally, but one cuts a much better figure even on an old Dobbin, if she is dressed suitably.

The college gymnasium uniform furnishes the basis for most costumes in games. To get the garments on straight and to keep them so is all the player need think of in regard to them. Slopiness in athletic dress is due to wrinkled and slipping hose, uniforms too large or too small, and poor carriage, mostly the latter. Falling

often comes under the heading of improper carriage. While some accident cannot be avoided, frequent falling or sprawling is mainly a clownish state of mind, and it makes a bad impression on spectators. One school for girls went so far as to disqualify players for falling during basketball games. With rigid rules and quick refereeing and proper shoes, falls were considered unnecessary.

If the school does not require a certain uniform in gym work, and one uses what he has on hand, it should not be freakish or ridiculous. A costume with colors and emblems of another school is bad taste because it is conspicuous. Scanty, abbreviated garments are funny in contrast with a class of amply-uniformed classmates, but perfectly proper when every one wears them. Indeed, the tendency to make athletic clothing as light and easy as decency allows is a good thing. There is nothing free or beautiful about long, baggy bloomers with elastics tight enough to hamper the circulation yet unable to hold up the stockings. The few inches that time has taken off the length of boys' basketball and swimming suits have added to neatness.

One-piece garments seldom show the stability and style of two-piece athletic garb with a firm, not tight, belt.

In the college pool, the very plainest of swimming suits is worn, usually navy blue or black in color. Caps are plain and most often of pure rubber in its natural color. Red rubber, however, is a practical choice. It shows the location of a swimmer plainly, preventing collisions by beginners, and makes the amateur easier to see if accidentally she goes down in water that is not very clear.

Hair, during strenuous exercise, is seldom at its best. Girls with straight hair, who go in for athletics, should adopt a plain, straight-haired style of doing it up, for artificially curled hair that lengthens out and becomes stringy spoils the smartness of the best-looking player. Short hair is convenient, but is not adapted to some types. To the strapping, muscular build; to the tall lean, wiry build, with sharp features; and to some small but plump girls with short necks, certain bobs are a drawback. The first type must guard against resembling a magnified five-year-old, the second must guard against a "hard" look; and the third against stodginess.

Headbands help keep the hair in place and look well with athletic costume. A uniform color and width should be used in class. To lose hairpins and to stop and arrange hair on the gym floor is unsportsmanlike. If hair has to be

braided or twisted, or if hose must be pulled up, it should be done in the locker room or during momentary withdrawal from the public eye. A girl should go on the floor carefully dressed and be sure to remain so, barring accident in rough encounter when "time" out is given for repairs.

Some men athletes cherish long hair, but there is a tendency in other communities to look upon it as carelessness or vanity. Short hair has the advantage of looking the same at all times. When a mane is so long it must be tossed back by frequent head movements, it is in need of cutting. Hair in the eyes is injurious and hinders a player's efficiency.

In all exhibition games, details of dress, neatness, and bearing must be as nearly perfect as possible. Uniforms must be clean. Former hurts if unhealed, should be bandaged or covered with fresh plaster or smoothly-wound gauze. Necessary support should be worn. Hair should be freshly shampooed and well-brushed. Shoes should fit.

All these are small things in themselves, but no man or girl representing the college can afford to neglect them.

One must dress and be presentable after sports before appearing in company. It is not good taste to lounge about in uniform. During waits

between playing periods, the athlete puts on a sweater or wraps himself in a blanket. This is to protect the body from chilling.

A shower is necessary after violent exercise, not only to tone up the skin and take away the clamminess of perspiration, but in order to be pleasant to others. Fresh clothing is donned.

After exercise at the gym, one trots straight to the locker room, takes a warm shower followed by a cold one, rubs down with a coarse towel, and dresses. Sometimes accommodations are not what they should be, and dressing with dignity and consideration for others are difficult. But this is certain—no student should be seen unclothed outside the shower-room. To scurry along a hall or corridor draped in a bath towel is to bring embarrassment on oneself and college guests who may happen to be sight-seeing at the wrong time. An old bathrobe or dressing-gown is a good thing to keep in one's locker at the gym, to wear to and from the shower if the dressing rooms are not right at hand.

If one has to bathe and dress at the dormitory, instead of at the gym, a coat is desirable—a long, loose coat. Raincoats are in favor for ordinary weather, as they are light and perspiration does not affect them. There is nothing immodest about a gym-suited person hurrying across the

campus, but a coat gives protection and looks better if one meets friends or visitors and stops a second to chat or to be introduced to some one. After a word of explanation, one then hurries on to make himself presentable.

Jerseys full of perspiration should be washed out and dried in the open air before being worn again. Some gyms have a clothes-line for this purpose, but the main objection is the losses one sustains. Some seem to consider it free property.

For hygienic reasons it is not a good thing to borrow gym clothes from any one, with or without permission. Each should use his or her own bath-towel, also. Skin diseases and worse infections are sometimes spread broadcast by one careless student.

THE REFEREE

The referee has a hard place to fill, for he must furnish alertness, quick decision, and impartial good will. A quiet referee who knows his business is ideal. The referee who moves or acts in such a way as to be the center of eyes in a game, should cultivate poise. He must be silent as a well-running machine, and always on hand at the right spot.

Before the game, a referee or umpire should not be seen talking with any but officials. He

should not appear familiar with teams or spectators. His position requires that he be independent of personal interest. Many still entertain the idea that to be seen talking to a group implies intimacy with it.

He should be dressed simply, but should not wear a uniform resembling that of any of the players. He should not wear the colors of any school. His shoes must be such as will enable him to get over the ground as fast as the players. (The sight of a referee in hard-heeled shoes scrambling over a polished floor should not be met outside of comedy. He wears a whistle, and it is not often his voice reaches the audience, except in calling out necessary directions.

It is not good taste for a referee to shout the names of individual players, or to put his hands on them in directing them to positions. He cannot speak angrily to a player without losing his dignity in the eyes of the audience. Neither can he seem patronizing or show admiration or distaste.

His best manner is decided, but never cocksure. In case of dispute, he maintains his belief without losing his temper or raising his voice, and if overruled, goes ahead without comment or resentment. If he makes a mistake and finds he is in the wrong, he wins friends on both sides

by saying so and righting matters. To growlings and grumblings of players he pays no attention. If they have anything to say to him, it must be through the captain.

The referee's decision must be accepted as law by players and by the spectators, so it should be taken gracefully. To accept a wrong and damaging decision in thick silence is the best comment a school can make. Their restraint will impress even the referee if he feels doubt as to his correctness.

It is as much a breach of manners to take a ruling with lifted brows or a twist of the mouth, as if one shouted, "All right! But I know better!"

If a student is asked to referee a game about which he knows little, he must not assume that he will be right on all points. Informal refereeing for one's companions is excellent practise, and should be done as often as possible. It trains alertness and imparts a finer appreciation of the game as a whole.

Hissing an unpopular referee is perhaps the lowest form of demonstration, and does not appear in college gyms and fields. Even gross stupidity does not warrant it. Cat-calls, personal remarks, and impudent defiances, belong among a lower class of audience. No matter

how inefficient or wrong-headed an official may seem, college men and women keep their thoughts to themselves and hope for a better choice next time.

There are a few types of referees that interfere with their own success. Among them are the old player who knows his game is better than those who play on the floor to-day, and who insists on showing off his expertness before the game and between halves; the referee whose high spirits drive him to cut capers and make eccentric movements until he becomes a sideshow and takes attention from the game; the blind referee who sees the personal fouls committed by one team, but none made by the other; the noisy referee who makes a great bustle over small matters, and holds up the game as if he were a traffic cop, whenever it gets to moving quickly.

A good referee must be able to act instantly. Rapid, successful play follows his lead. His good nature sets the example for the players. His keenness and honesty demand a clean game.

WATCHING A GAME

At indoor games, spectators usually are admitted by ticket and are assigned to seats in the balcony of the gym. One should be careful not to take seats reserved for some group. Doing

this means moving usually after other available seats have been filled, and ends in standing.

In the excitement of a game, watchers have a tendency to press over the sidelines to see better. This is not intentional, but is illegal. No one but players and officials are permitted on the field of play. Feet, umbrellas or sticks never should project over the line.

Before sitting down, one should make sure that one's seat is safe. The folding chairs used in many gyms are easily broken. It causes a disturbance when a chair breaks under some excited rooter at a crisis in a game, leaving him room neither to sit nor stand. A sound chair at the beginning, however, can be depended upon to stand all strain and if it can be kept from folding up, it is all right.

For those in front to stand up, simply means that every one must stand up. "Down in front!" is the shout in such cases, and it is a very rude or stupid person who fails to take the hint.

Chewing gum at games is very common. Some think it calms excitement. In anxiety, however, the phenomenon of a row of a dozen friends all chewing gum in dead earnest, is too funny to mention in detail. If one *must* chew gum, it should be a brand that does not advertise itself by an aroma of strong spearmint or other flavor

which is abhorred by those in neighboring seats. Toothpicks are not worn between the teeth of thoughtful spectators.

Similar rules govern behavior at field games and track meets. In the bleachers, one's feet must not interfere with the comfort of those on the seat below. To be jogged in the back by shoes is not pleasant. If one's foot goes to sleep, its awaking must not disturb others. If one has a steamer rug on a cold day, or cushions to sit on, they should not be in the way of the spectator in front or behind.

After the people are seated, one does not try to get up and down the bleachers. If there is some real reason for leaving, it is better not to remount until there is an intermission. In such a case one does not ask strangers to save the seat for one, though friends may do so very gladly.

It is better not to keep waving, beckoning, wig-wagging signals, or spelling out deaf-and-dumb messages to friends at some distance, even if one is sitting alone. It attracts unfavorable attention and makes one look silly to strangers.

When a school organization is selling chocolate, pop, fudge or hot-dog sandwiches as refreshments, and practically every one is nibbling away, it is permissible to indulge; but if an individual or small group come equipped with a

picnic, they must expect to be watched curiously or enviously. One of the most primitive leisure occupations is watching animals feed themselves.

In some colleges, the custom is to let certain bleachers be assigned to girls, others to boys, and others to visitors. This proves to be most successful for cheering and yelling. If a man escorts a girl to a game, he feels conspicuous trying to yell and sing in the midst of interested general spectators, where the "dates" have to find room.

The men form a solid mass on bleachers of their own while the college-cheer-leader dances up and down in front of them with his megaphone, inciting them to louder rooting. In some places it is considered rather "sissy" to have many dates at college games, which are by no means social occasions, but purely athletic and competitive. Co-eds who enjoy games always are able to take themselves out to their own bleachers without invitation or help, and they sing better in a solid group, and do better cheering than if scattered.

The rooting of the school does a great deal to put courage and determination into the team, so it should be the best effort of which the stu-

dent body is capable. Local custom has much to do with the form the rooting takes.

Girls' shrill voices unfit them for "yelling" as effectively as men, but if the college wants them to root for its teams, there is no reason why they should not do their best. It is unwise, however, to mistreat one's vocal chords to the point of hoarseness. The extra volume produced by one over-strained throat does not count for much in the sum total of noise. Sometimes speaking and singing voices are seriously impaired by this hysteria that seizes the feminine rooters, for it is nothing else. Those who shriek and roar and tremble with uncontrollable excitement, instead of watching with tense interest and enthusiasm for expert play, are temporarily in hysterics. It is a form of unbalance which no girl can afford to encourage in herself or her friends.

Chattering and asking fool questions during games is also a bad habit to cultivate. Practically every student knows the fundamentals of all American games, or has had the chance to learn. For twenty-five cents, complete handbooks may be secured, with rules, explanations, and diagrams. If one does not follow a game intelligently, the best thing to do is to watch intently and keep quiet, which is the behavior of one who appreciates and understands.

Making remarks on the play, or "broadcasting," ranks one with the well-meaning person in a movie who insists on reading subtitles aloud with trite comments. Even if one of these is really funny in real or pretended stupidity, he bothers the ones who want to watch the game, and makes a companion the target for staring and comment.

To witness games, one goes dressed sturdily in plain sport clothing suited to the weather. For late football games, usually one wears very heavy wraps and warm foot-covering. In cold weather, it is better to stand than to sit, as one can keep moving about. But it is against the rules to step over the sidelines. If a field is roped off, one must respect the barrier.

Conversation in the bleachers at games should be limited to impersonal subjects and should be carried on in a low tone if one is moved to speak between halves or during slow play. No names should be mentioned, nor personal matters. There should be no remarks about the school's defects, nor knocking against the coach or team, no matter how the game is going. Some who purposely or unconsciously listen to what students say, repeat and often exaggerate remarks.

ROOTING

Rooting includes both encouraging noise and the silent support of those who turn out to watch the team play. To attend all games is the greatest thing a student can do to help his school win. Loyalty is in the air where no day is too cold or too hot to frighten staunch supporters from the sidelines.

The cheer-leader is a help to efficient rooting, and his ability to draw response from the crowd measures his fame. Cheering must be whole-souled, rhythmic, and full of optimistic spirit. Singing is hearty and must not drag.

It is not courteous to drown out a cheer or song of one's visitors. The home crowd waits respectfully until they finish. Early in the rooting, a cheer should be given for the guests, who appreciate such a friendly move and invariably respond in the same way. If the other team wins, the defeated college again cheers for them heartily, particularly if it has been a clean, fairly-fought battle. If they, in turn, lose gamely a cheer of admiration should go up from the victors. This is omitted if the other side is "sore" and may look upon it as a kind of mockery. One can judge by the circumstances and expression. It is unworthy to rub in a defeat

by undue demonstration, when it is so easy to be very kind to those who have just felt the superiority of one's home team.

WEARING COLORS

It is the custom to wear the school colors to games at which one's home team plays. These colors should be official. There are many shades of red, for instance, and the correct one should be selected.

Arm-bands, caps, and streamers are the usual forms which the badges take. Sweaters are so much more expensive, and not every student looks well in a sweater. Girls wear streamers of satin ribbon from an inch to an inch and a half wide, or arm-bands of felt. Pennants and banners are not carried much because they are in the way when one is watching games, and the canes or sticks are likely to punch other spectators.

Exaggeration in the quantity of color worn is undesirable, and to wear school colors except where they seem a badge or honor, is almost an insult to them. For instance, for a boy to lace up one shoe with purple, and the other with orange, does no credit to his taste. Shoe-strings do not occupy a place of dignity. A pair of red trousers of exaggerated cut, with white patches,

makes a clown of the school. Striped stockings, except for uniforms, are also not good taste.

The cheer-leader is the only one who may be outfitted in school colors without appearing freakish. He is supposed to be conspicuous and is elected to the position.

When pennants and banners are carried, they should have the respectful treatment of flags. They should not touch the ground, and should not be sat upon, or used as weapons in friendly fights on the bleachers during idle moments.

The colors of the visiting school should have equal consideration. It is customary to furnish a place for their official flag or pennant, and to have their bleachers decorated in their colors. In parades or stunts between halves, their colors should not be put upon ridiculous or dishonorable objects or persons in masquerade.

Snatching at the colors of guests is unthinkable.

CELEBRATING

A glorious victory of course drives the student body almost wild with joy, and after the disappointed team has departed, there is almost no limit to the celebration. All the college bells may ring. There may be parades by night with fireworks, a big bonfire, singing and shouting.

The only inexcusable method of celebrating a fine accomplishment is that of degrading oneself and disgracing the college. Drunken orgies never were carried on by the type of students who won a clean game over a much-feared enemy.

Students who get so excited they cannot sleep after the games and celebrations, need to calm down and take hold of themselves. It is not energy that is indicated, but nervous tension. Emotional control is lacking.

If the visitors are staying over until the next day, the finest celebration of all is to turn out, and, as a student body, give them a good time they never can forget. A big reception in the college gym, with informal stunts and simple refreshments, is ideal. Every chance to make friends for the college should be taken gladly. Not only the team, but rooters and guests who are staying over should be welcomed, and each one must be looked after in so friendly a spirit by several different students, that a feeling of good-will and popularity will be aroused whenever the name of the college is mentioned.

Entertainment should always be planned for visitors, and it should be as hospitable after losing as after winning. College men and women learn how to lay aside personal feelings and

disappointments in the effort to live up to the best ideals of the school itself. Often the visiting team, happy over winning, is even more impressed by such unselfish sportsmanship than by their own success. Games lost this year may be won next year, but a fine reputation for fairness and good manners will stick to generations of students at a favored college.

Victories and good luck affecting the whole college call for general celebration. Cliques or small groups should not monopolize guests who come for academic or athletic contests.

AT GIRLS' EXHIBITIONS

When the physical training department of the college announces an exhibition of games or dancing by girl students, sometimes the audience is limited to invited guests. This is scarcely because the public is not wanted, but owing to the accommodations in women's gymnasiums which in many cases are not adapted to a large number of spectators.

Out-of-door festivals give room for more of a crowd, and temporary bleachers may be erected. These events bring many guests, so that the main problem is the seating of students who are not in the affair, but who want to look on.

Criticism is made that in such affairs college

boys often show bad manners as spectators. This is not really just. In the first place, they always leave the seats to older people and outsiders, and are frequently left without a definite place to seat themselves. Then, they sometimes keep moving about to avoid groups of performers and dancers who claim the grassy seats after their part is finished. Some are not sure they are welcome. Others find "girl athletics" tiresome to watch.

However, a few of the criticisms that are advanced may give the college boy an idea of how unintentional actions are interpreted by those who have a reserved seat.

"Look at those fellows up in the tree! Why is it that boys with a good education revert to primitive monkey-shines whenever they get out of the classroom?" The boys mentioned had climbed so they could see over the heads of other spectators.

"Isn't it terrible—the way those (naming a fraternity) men always think they have to sit down on the ground to watch dancing? They remind one of the bald-headed row at musical comedies." A few boys of the fraternity had given up their seats to aunts and mothers of the performers. They sat on the ground until a group of Bluebirds walked up scornfully, when they

disappeared among the crowd for a while. Then another voice had discovered them,

"Those fellows over there, I mean—hanging around where the girls are getting ready to come in. You'd think they'd have more manners!"

Nine times out of ten, bad manners at girls' exhibitions exist in the minds of onlookers who themselves are unduly prim and self-conscious. College men have to get along the best they can, knowing that things will straighten out in the next generation, and that they will have seats and welcome when they return as alumni.

If basketball under girls' rules seems rather slow, one should keep it to himself and make the best of it. It seems the same way to the girls themselves, perhaps. If players or dancers are ungainly or awkward to the eye, no comment should be made, even to a close friend. Also, silent admiration is better for grace and beauty than the noisy sort. To clap long and loudly after others have stopped seems clownish.

There is one attitude that should be discouraged. Often when a couple of college boys are spectators at a girls' tournament, and have nothing but looking to occupy their attention, they lean on each other, or one will clutch the other heavily with an arm about the shoulders, jogging, or jerking him from time to time. This is an

undignified and boorish procedure, and no boy who could see a movie of himself would be guilty of it again.

One had better not try to attract the attention of a friend who is playing a game, even if he or she is temporarily idle near the sidelines. After a game, it is kinder to wait until the player has had time for shower and dress if one wants an extended chat. Otherwise, it is all right to shake hands and offer congratulations or promise better luck next time, and give a chance to others who may be about.

It is not a good idea to start conversation at a game with some one whom one does not know in order to talk about the star performer as one's friend. If it is not meant as conceit, others may take it as such. Besides, the stranger may know the player very well, or be a visiting relative! No humorously personal remarks should be made about any player, for the same reason as well as for the sake of good taste.

Attempts to attend exhibitions where one has no invitation, usually end disastrously for the persistent guest, and endanger his popularity afterward.

XIV

RECREATION MANNERS

THE SWIMMING POOL

One has appointed hours for using the college pool. A beginner never should attempt to go in when practised swimmers are scheduled. An amateur is in the way, and in case of accident, is thought to be merely pretending to drown. Advanced swimmers may assist in teaching beginners, but unless the former have asked to come, they should leave the pool at the period when new classes are held.

Before entering the pool, one takes a cold shower to accustom the body to a sudden change in temperature. Then without delay one should plunge in without lingering, submerging the body a few times. To enter an inch at a time has a tendency to drive the blood from the extremities to the internal organs, in which case the bather does not react. If the pool is too cold to jump into one should not go in at all. A pleasant warmth should be felt after the first chill that catches the breath. If one is not up to par, it is

time to get out after first few minutes of shivering.

Water too warm may be worse than water too cold for comfort. Students should not be asked to use extremes of temperature or dirty water.

Every effort must be made to keep the pool clean. If one happens to have the skin broken by any sort of open wound, he should not risk the danger of infection. Inflammation of the eyes, barber's itch, sore throat, and skin troubles often follow the use of pools which are not kept clean and fresh. Every one who has something catching of this nature must refrain from swimming.

Excessive splashing is thoughtless, and makes the splasher unpopular with fellow swimmers who are practising quietly. It is not good form to splash or duck any one who is not playing directly with one, or who may not reasonably expect a surprise.

One should take part in the exercises and games the instructor starts, or keep out of the way of those playing.

RIDING

Sometimes horses can be hired by the hour from a riding school or stable that specializes in riding horses. The rates vary. Two dollars an

hour is charged in some communities. In borrowing horses, it is brazen and thoughtless to ask a friend or acquaintance for the use of an animal that is highly prized or valuable. If one is offered, it is considered a great favor and an honor, and one may accept with thanks.

With a borrowed horse or a hired horse, one must be careful to bring it home on time and in good condition. To ride it hard and return it sweating or foaming is almost a crime of horsemanship. A rider who so worries a horse that he or she returns with its nerves on edge should not attempt to borrow horses. Indeed, stablemen often refuse such customers the second time. Pulling or jerking the rein of a horse with a tender mouth, continual flicking with the whip, indecision and erratic behavior, are to be guarded against.

Dress for riding should be plain and suitable as suggested in the chapter in dress for sport. Nothing should flap, flutter or protrude to mar a trim silhouette.

A woman mounts regularly by placing her left foot in the right hand of her escort, who stands with his left hand against the pommel of the saddle, holding the reins of the horse. His right hand is half-way between the ground and the stirrup. As a woman mounts, her hand is

on his shoulder, and as he lifts, she springs into the saddle as gracefully as possible. Girls riding in groups usually mount from a curb or stepping-block, place one foot in the stirrup and swing lightly into the saddle. Practically all girls ride astride. Mounting becomes less of a ceremony with the disappearance of the long habit and side-saddle.

Riding in the West is a practical art, and is freer from formality than in the East where the ride becomes a more or less fashionable parade along park bridle paths.

When a man rides with a woman, it is on her right. If he meets a woman walking, he need not dismount unless he wishes to accompany her, leading his horse. He should always be on the ground to help a woman mount or dismount. If she does it easily without assistance, his courtesy is shown by his being at hand.

A girl should not ride alone except in the open country which she knows well. A group of girl riders often is accompanied by a riding master from the school which furnishes horses, or by some older person who serves as a protector. This is advisable in case an accident should occur, or to prevent annoyance from unpleasant attention in public parks, or simply to give instruction in riding and control.

One should not speak of it as "horseback riding." The word *riding* means upon a horse. Other riding is "motoring," "flying," "canoeing," "boating," etc. The single word is devoted to the oldest and most aristocratic of useful sports.

A horseman thinks first of his horse, second of himself. The horse should be considered in choosing roads. It should not be forced up steep banks or through marshy ground or where there is likelihood of quicksand. It should be taken carefully past objects which may frighten. Its master sees to its food and water before he attends to his own similar wants.

FLYING

If one flies at a place where passengers are taken professionally, outer garments are furnished. The time may come when most wardrobes will include the leather coat and helmet, goggles, and thick, warm clothing of the flying outfit. One should wear short, sturdy clothes that cannot blow about. A passenger plane limits luggage. It is well to count on taking less than ten pounds. This is about the weight of a small portable typewriter in its case.

Flying regulations should be observed strictly.

TENNIS

Dress for tennis should be cool, light and plain. White is the accepted color. It should be *clean*. None but tennis shoes should be worn on the court.

Girls should not wear garments too short, too tight or too low in the neck. Fancy clothes are not good form.

The custom of playing tennis in a bathing suit, followed at some beaches, is not satisfactory. Bathing dress was made for water sports. Tennis is a dry land game. It would be no more ridiculous to go into the surf in a neat white tennis suit, with a racquet for splashing water. A bathing suit has its own use, and becomes conspicuous only when it is used in incongruous surroundings for loafing or for a costume in unrelated sports.

Exaggerated movement on the court does not add speed, and only uses up energy that should be put into efficient play. The player who specializes in frolicsome flourishes tires himself unnecessarily. Occasionally a great player is noted for spectacular leaps and bounds, and grotesque positions, but more concentrate on straight action.

Poor players should not take up the time of

good players. They should practise with good-natured friends of moderate ability until their game improves. Practising by oneself against a blank wall of some building is good training for an amateur and leaves no guilty feeling.

It is demoralizing to all concerned, when a good player plays down to a beginner. One should not allow it. If one enters a game at all, it should be on equal terms or with a fair handicap to equalize the chances of winning. No matter how badly a game goes, it should be finished to the bitter end in good spirit.

College players should be careful to do their share in furnishing their own equipment. To borrow balls or shoes more than occasionally is a bad failing, and to ask for some one's prized racquet is a misdemeanor. If a ball is lost or a borrowed racquet is broken, they must be replaced at once.

If many are waiting for the court, players should finish the set and let others have a chance. Sometimes there are rules governing the use of courts on the campus, and these should be obeyed. Girls should not take advantage of the chivalry of men players who hesitate to chase them from the court when their time is up.

Few remarks on the players or playing should be passed by those watching the game. Kidding

may be rooted deeply in human nature, but it must be restrained.

GOLF

Many of the same cautions apply to the game of golf. One's own equipment should be supplied, and the caddy as well. One must not expect good players to take pleasure in a game with a beginner, unless there is a kindly desire to teach. When there are professional schools for teaching golf, it is scarcely necessary to ask another to teach. If friends offer, that is a different matter.

If one is a beginner or a slow player, he should let other players go through. Courtesy forbids their going ahead without invitation.

Golf costume should be conservative and suitable. It is not kind to a companion to cut a sorry figure on the links, where one's appearance is quite noticeable.

MOTORING

In parties invited for a motor trip, the host pays all bills unless there is a previous understanding. However, personal expenses for souvenirs, candy and shopping are borne by the guest.

In vehicles, a woman is supposed to sit upon

the right; but there are so many modifications caused by driving, packing in several friends, and stopping on the way for others, that common sense and convenience recommend the right thing to do.

If a man is riding with a girl, but not at the wheel, it is courtesy for him to get out and see her safely alight. It is more awkward for one driving to help a companion out. If he remains seated it is not impolite.

Girls walking or hiking do not accept invitations to ride from passing strangers. Near a college, it is permissible for a group to scramble into a truck if the driver is locally known. But unless there are more than three in the crowd, walks begun are better completed.

"Thank you! But we're walking for the exercise," is a polite refusal to unknown persons who offer a lift. Most unpleasant experiences of girls in automobiles are brought about by themselves. Girls who are well-bred and careful never allow themselves to be picked up by strangers. To accept a ride from men in a passing motor stamps them as belonging to the class of ignorant, excitement-seeking youngsters who parade along public highways to attract attention, and they may expect similar treatment and familiarity.

Girls driving alone may pick up children, women or old people, but not men. Of course it is permissible to stop for a friend or acquaintance at any time.

A chaperon is not necessary when young people drive out together, except as school rules may decide otherwise. Some schools and colleges have strict rules about all absence from the campus. The responsibility of the college for so many students makes a certain amount of precaution necessary.

In driving with one or more, it is necessary to get them back at the time promised or required by college schedule. The only excuse for not doing so, is in case of motor trouble or accident. The driver or person responsible, in that case, should telephone the college official in authority and explain the circumstances as soon as possible, so that there will be no misunderstanding or reprimand on the return of the guest.

HIKING

Hiking owes its appeal to the out-of-doors, to its informality and adaptability to surroundings.

The good hiker, first of all, must be comfortable and unhampered by consciousness of the fact that he has a body. This means that clothes

must be sturdy, not easily torn or soiled. They should be adapted to the weather and climate. Shoes especially ought to be so comfortable that they give no sensation of pressure or looseness. Rubbing is nearly as troublesome as pinching. Wool hose and wool clothes of the right weight are best for a hiking costume.

Complaints of discomfort made during or after a hike spoil the pleasure of companions. A suffering friend soon rubs a blister on one's mind.

Equipment should be as light as possible. If a hot lunch can be bought on the way, it is preferable to a picnic lunch that has been carried. Appetizing, hot food gives one new strength. A camera of small size, and a pair of good field-glasses always add pleasure to a sight-seeing party. A kodak or box camera giving pictures two-and-one-fourth by three-and-one-fourth is practical. Good films enlarge easily, and poor films are not a great loss. A large camera is a burden unless one is going purposely to photograph given objects.

For a long hike, a small party should be chosen with an eye to congeniality. Those of unequal physical ability tire each other by being too active or too slow. A good hiking partner is hard to find, and should be prized when found.

When a larger number walk, more interest must be added to the objective of the expedition. Here are favorite features:

Hiking to well-known landmarks, in a series of walks to get acquainted with the country.

Surprise hikes, in which leaders go ahead leaving a marked trail for the rest to follow.

Hikes by chance, when at a parting of ways a coin is tossed, or a stick thrown to indicate the direction to be taken.

At the end of a hike, some sort of "bat" or picnic is arranged. The food and utensils should be sent on ahead if preparations are extensive. A committee to gather wood, start the campfire and prepare for the hungry hikers is often appointed.

Popular college "bats" are the following:

Bacon Bat: Bacon and eggs are fried in skillets over hot coals, and served between split buns. This may be accompanied by hot coffee, pickles, fruit, cakes, and whatever the taste demands.

Weiner Roast: Frankfurters are roasted upon long sticks held over glowing coals, and are eaten between buns, as hot-dog sandwiches.

Corn Roast: Roasting ears are left in the husk, reinforced with clay or layers of wet newspaper, and are put in the hot ashes of a dy-

ing campfire to cook. Potatoes may be wrapped in soaked papers, or clay and prepared in the same way, as well as eggs and fish. Salt and plenty of butter with thick slices of bread are needed to complete a wonderful meal, no matter if peppered with ashes by accident.

Steak Broils: Good steak—sirloin or pin—is broiled over the coals as the feature of a very hearty feed.

Clam Bakes and Fish Frys: These are shore celebrations, but if one can get fresh fish, there is nothing more delicious for an inland dweller to experience.

The expenses of a group picnic are borne equally by all members. A committee makes plans and attends to the ordering.

Picnic manners consist in going for a good time, wearing clothes that cannot be regretted or spoiled by falling in a muddy creek or over a fence into a patch of briars, eating things hungrily without minding ashes or ants, helping others to have a good time, paying one's share of expense promptly, and being willing to help cook food and carry water. Wandering off with a companion until the supper is ready tends toward unpopularity with the group. Being fussy about food or a place to sit unfits one for the picnic form of amusement. One is expected

to show good nature in every circumstance, also industry, enthusiasm and an ostrich-like enjoyment of anything in the way of food.

XV

TRAVELING

During the college course, most students are really representing the college as they go to and from home vacations or away on trips with the teams or glee clubs. The stickers on their luggage advertise them as products of their institution, and the traveling public watches them and sets them down as samples of what their Alma Mater turns out.

A good impression on the public is created less by what one does than by what one does not do. If one knows how to meet circumstances quietly and sensibly, the difficulty of appearing equal to them is solved.

TRAIN MANNERS

Most short trips to games and concerts in neighboring cities as well as expeditions for visiting or shopping are made in ordinary day coaches. The ordinary rules of democracy and the golden rule apply here. If a train is crowded one occupies his or her half of a seat cheerfully,

and tries to keep one's luggage out of the way of fellow passengers.

Luggage should be placed so that it cannot fall from overhead racks on to the people below. Heavy coats are best not thrown over the back of seats where they frequently interfere with passengers in front or behind.

If one eats on the train, the lunch from home should be chosen so that it may be as inconspicuous as possible. If a waiter from the dining car, or a station vender of sandwiches, coffee and fruit goes through the coaches, many are apt to be eating, and the embarrassment decreases.

Fruit skins, peanut shells and papers are not thrown about the floor.

Groups of students sometimes pass the time by singing or yelling, especially on the way to games. On a local train, passengers usually are interested and heartily enjoy such demonstrations. In a community farther from home, curiosity and disapproval may be expressed by other occupants of the coach, while near the college of one's opponents, actual hostility may be the sentiment. It is necessary to curb enthusiasm accordingly.

If students feel they *must* sing, they should engage in a concert to which no objection can be raised. Favorite old songs, or funny college

songs which are not profane, off-color or irreverent give pleasure to many. Harmony should be the aim. To sing off-key or through the nose, or to sacrifice quality to volume, may be funny in some dormitory group where a shower of books and pillows soon stops the performer, but strangers in a train are helpless to defend their outraged ears.

Loud conversation for the benefit of other passengers is extremely bad form. Even very nice girls sometimes offend in this way when they are excited over going somewhere, and find admiring eyes upon them. It is a form of self-consciousness, but it results in a bad impression on refined people. It also elicits unwelcome attention from some who mistake lack of restraint for a desire to be noticed.

One should not keep a window open when cold air is blowing upon some one in the seat behind. If some one else offends in this way, and there is no other vacant seat, one may ask politely, "I beg your pardon, but do you mind closing the window?"

Any reasonable person will comply gladly. No one cares to see a fellow passenger shivering on his account.

If one has a seat companion, a stranger who insists in talking whether conversation is wel-

come or not, a magazine or book is a great refuge. "Wouldn't you like something to read?" is a rebuke that cannot be taken in bad spirit, if one hands the offender a magazine and a polite but unsmiling glance. A thick, intellectual-looking book is a great protection to a girl traveling alone, even if she does not read more than two pages of it. It has a psychological effect on would-be mashers and well-meaning but tiresome travelers.

IN THE PULLMAN

When one boards the sleeper, the porter takes one's bags to the section that has been reserved. One should mention "Lower 5" or "Upper 7" as he takes the luggage.

During the day, the occupant of the lower berth sits facing forward. The one with the upper berth reservation owns the seat opposite, causing him to ride backward. If one has an upper berth, but the person reserving the lower will not get on for some hours, there is no objection to the first taking the more desirable seat while it is vacant. But if the owner of a lower is on the train, one should not occupy his seat at all unless urged to do so while he is elsewhere, smoking, reading or eating. It is annoy-

ing to find some one in one's seat on returning from the diner or the dressing room.

Two friends traveling together usually reserve a section which includes both upper and lower of the same number. This prevents a stranger sitting opposite either one. Students also economize or secure accommodations when reservations are hard to get, by doubling up, making one lower do for two. An upper really is too narrow for two to sleep in comfort, especially if the outside sleeper is afraid of rolling out.

In crowding four people into a section, all should take pains to be well-behaved and quiet. Congestion leads to lack of dignity and frequently to noise. Talking after going to bed, giggling, eating late refreshments, and relaying messages to friends in some other section, make young people unpopular with the entire car. Enough embarrassing things happen at best. An alarm clock goes off from the shelter of some one's bag. Some one snores. The old gentleman across the aisle thinks his shoes have been stolen. These things are quite enough to disturb sleep without noises which are really unintentional but which sound to a tired traveler as if the offenders were trying to keep him awake.

Reservations should be secured several days

ahead, and at vacation time, when many are going home, even weeks ahead. A representative from the railroad company usually calls at the school two or three weeks before vacation and meets those who wish to book reservations. Otherwise, one sees to the matter oneself in good season.

In going far, one should be sure, if he intends to travel in an ordinary coach, that the train carries coach service. Some trains are made up of pullman cars, or have coaches only between certain points. This usually is indicated upon the time-tables.

College boys often economize by sleeping all night in the seat of a coach, but it is not advisable for a girl if she can possibly obtain a pullman reservation.

If one can get a chair-car by day, it is often less expensive than pullman fare and as comfortable.

Travelers usually go to bed earlier on the train than at home. If a train is made up at the station, the sleeping cars may be ready for berth occupancy when one boards a night train. In any event, if one has a seat-mate who wants to go to bed, it is thoughtless to sit up late. If one does not want to go to sleep, the porter will

find one a seat elsewhere so that the berth can be made up meantime.

If the porter can do so, he usually starts at one end of the car and makes up the berths in order, but if a traveler is tired, he may ask that his bed be made early. While this is being done, one sits in some unoccupied seat, or goes to the dressing room or smoker.

Sleeping cars are sometimes said to be unpleasant and lacking in privacy, but if all the passengers are considerate, no matter-of-fact person has any complaint to make.

All one's clothes should be inconspicuous, including dressing gowns, slippers, and the more intimate garments. Women who travel much have pullman robes, tailored in design, of dark silk or made like a simple coat, long enough to cover the clothes beneath. These are worn to and from the dressing room. Slippers should be of plain leather, to cover the whole foot. Gorgeous kimonos and mules are out of place on a public carrier.

A girl usually has her needs for the night in a separate small bag, so she does not have to unpack her larger luggage. If she is wise, she will go to the dressing room a little early, both night and morning, to avoid it when crowded. There she removes her outer garments,

washes, brushes teeth and hair, changes to slippers and her dark dressing-gown, or may resume her traveling dress if the car is wide-awake and she does not want to feel conspicuous. The dressing room provides plenty of towels and liquid soap. If the traveler prefers her own soap and a washcloth, she includes it in her luggage. Pullman towels should not be taken from the dressing-room, but after use, are tossed into the receptacle provided for them.

Ice-water for drinking is in tank over one of the corner wash-basins, and paper cups are at hand. When one taps a drink, one should step back after drawing the water, if others are waiting to drink or use the washbowl. If the train is in motion, one is careful not to spill water on the clothes or into the luggage of others who may be dressing.

Teeth are brushed at the small basin in front of the central mirror, not at the basins set aside for hands and faces. One should wash out the hand-basins before using them, and be sure to leave them clean afterward. Hair combings are put into the holder in the shelf before the side mirror, never dropped on the floor.

One should wash and dress as speedily as possible for the sake of others. A bath is out of the question, even a sponge bath, unless it is at a

time when no one else wants the dressing room. All washing and dressing should be done so as not to hinder or embarrass other passengers. It is inconsiderate to pay attention to the procedure or belongings of others, even if their manner courts it.

Many who are young and agile do most of their dressing and undressing in the berth, which is preferable if they can manage it.

Traveling clothes are placed on the hanger inside the berth curtains; other clothes put on the shelf or into the traveling bag. Money should not be left in an unlocked bag within reach of the aisle, even though there is little danger of theft. It is unwise for jewelry to be thrown on the sheets and blankets. It may cause the porter a frantic search through the bedding.

If one locks a bag, and the purse and valuables are in it, the key may be pinned to the night clothes. When another conductor must see one's ticket late at night, the latter should be kept within reach, and not included with the contents of the bag.

The porter has a great deal to do with making a trip easy. He can supply a comfortable pillow, a table on which to write or play games, or a hat bag if one has none. He can give information and quick service in almost any emergency.

Of course the way to his heart is through his palm, and a tip repays itself in comfort.

For a one-night trip, when he makes up one's berth and does little besides, fifty cents is the average sum. Some give less, some more. For small services, about ten cents may be added. Some give part of the tip the evening before, and the rest the morning after the night ride. For a long trip, the tip increases, and more is given to an obliging porter than to one who does his duty and no more. A pleasant manner toward railroad officials and porters also brings better service. They are dependable men, and appreciate courtesy without mistaking it for familiarity. In case one is annoyed or perplexed about any matter connected with the journey, the conductor is the one to whom one may go without hesitation.

Discreet behavior and quiet manner insure one against annoyance from unpleasant people. One should not talk freely of personal affairs to a companion so that others hear. One should refrain from mentioning private matters to strangers, and should never enter into card games for money, or let them talk investments seriously. Gamblers, swindlers and various kinds of crooks hunt their victims on trains. A young traveler who looks prosperous is considered an easy mark.

A girl should trust no stranger, male or female, especially for directions to hotels or places in a strange city. Motherly looking old ladies are not always what they seem. Most of the people one meets are genuine and harmless, but it is better to be a bit too wary than foolish and indiscreet.

Conversation with strangers should be impersonal. They have no right to ask questions about one's destination, friends, family or circumstances, and such should be discouraged. Pleasant personalities often meet for an hour or two, enjoy each other's company, and pass on, neither asking each other's name or affairs.

If a passenger annoys one past the point of handling the situation without help, a word in the ear of the conductor usually adjusts things magically, especially in the case of a man paying unwelcome attention to a girl traveling alone.

One should always have definite arrangements made for the end of the journey, so that no aid or advice is needed. If one is arriving in a strange town, hotel reservations should be made in advance by mail or telegraph. One should take a taxi there, and have nothing to do with any but uniformed officials with definite emblems and numbers on their caps.

THE DINING CAR

Procedure in the dining car is much the same as in any good restaurant. On entering the car, the captain assigns one to a seat. The waiter brings the bill of fare and an order slip on which one writes what is wanted. The portions served are large, which makes up for their apparent expensiveness. Companions traveling together sometimes order one portion of a given item, and divide it. The chef is usually expert, and his time is valuable. It takes him as long to prepare some simple, homely dish as it does to put a juicy steak to broil, and the plain fare takes on value accordingly.

The waiter in the dining car is attentive, and service is prompt as he has only a few to look after. At the end of the meal, he brings the finger bowl and a small silver tray with the bill totaled. Change is brought back from the captain who acts as purser, in convenient small pieces from which the tip is to come.

About one-tenth of the amount of the bill is a fair tip, but if one has had very little to eat, a higher percentage is tipped. Ten or fifteen cents is the least one leaves on the little tray. Older people as well as younger folks of means seldom tip a waiter less than twenty-five cents, but self-

supporting students cannot afford to tip too liberally.

Most diners tip more heavily for dinner service than for less expensive breakfast and lunch. To some, two coins seem larger than one representing the same value. They make it apparent to the waiter that one did not give him the smallest coin in the pocketbook. The second coin represents good-will and liberality, no matter its denomination. The psychology of a fifteen-cent tip from one whom the waiter has sized up as one of very moderate means, moves him more than a quarter from a well-to-do person who has the exact amount of the bill and leaves the coin for him. Fifty cents seems to go farther in quarters than in one piece. But in spite of psychology, the only thing that looks better to the average citizen than a one dollar bill, is two of them!

One's behavior in the dining car must be graceful but reserved and quiet. In such close quarters, it is hard to keep from looking at those about. There is no reason why one should not, provided he does not stare or fix his attention on any one.

If a girl meets an old friend on the train, and he invites her to lunch with him, she will feel no hesitation in accepting unless she hails from

a community where a girl is forbidden to visit a restaurant with a man. Throughout most of the United States, circumstances and good taste are the final authority.

However, it is not well for any girl or woman to appear in the dining car regularly with a man who is not a relative. It would seem to observers that she were traveling with him. Even if she pays her own bills and dislikes to eat alone, it is better if at times she goes alone to the car. Of course, she will allow no stranger with whom she has formed a pullman acquaintance, to go to expense for her, no matter if they happen to be placed at the same table.

In many western states, there arise conflicting ideas of what is right. Western manners are less trammelled by convention and artificial distinctions. A whole-souled son of the prairies feels like a boor when he permits a lady he knows to pay for her own dinner. His sense of chivalry is wounded if she resists his hospitality. There is need for only common sense and kindness in such situations. A real man always is able to see the viewpoint of the careful young woman, even if it seems a bit too prim to his way of thinking. He ends by respecting her reserve every time.

STATIONS

If one has heavy luggage, it need cause no worry at a city station. Porters or redcaps are on hand at all trains to help travelers.

The luggage is given to them, and they will take one to a reliable taxi, or to the baggage transfer to arrange for delivery of trunks, to the waiting room to meet friends, or to other trains, as one wishes.

A redcap should be tipped according to the time one uses his services. Ten or fifteen cents is usual if he takes one's bags a comparatively short distance. If he has to wait, losing other tips, he should receive more in proportion. If he is left to guard luggage, one should notice his number, not so much in fear he will run off with it, as that one may be able to find him again, among a dozen other willing porters, also in charge of luggage.

One's bags should be marked with tag or initials for easy identification. However, full names or tags that hang in public view are bad form, especially for women traveling alone. Unscrupulous strangers watch for such chances, then may pretend to know the traveler, saying they met some time ago at such and such a place where one may have met numbers of people

one has forgotten. These unwelcome acquaintances are usually clever, but if one keeps quiet they invariably talk a little too much and fall into their own trap by going into details which make one sure of their character.

Of course, it is rude to ignore some one who really has met one socially, but *gentlemen* do not strive to recall themselves to girls who have forgotten them. It is only when the woman recognizes them that they have a right to renew acquaintance. The man who annoys a woman traveling with his claim to recognition is unpardonably rude, if he is not a designing stranger.

"I'm sorry, but I do not remember you at all," is a reply that will send any one with a spark of manhood in him to enjoy his own company. An unsmiling face and cool tone, accompanied by a direct look in the eye, can be added if one is reasonably sure the person is mistaken. After that, if he persists, speak to the conductor or to a station official quietly, and the undesirable will disappear, seeing he has picked out the wrong material for whatever confidence game he had in mind.

In a strange station, a girl or woman should go to the women's waiting room to spend the time until her train leaves. It gives the wrong

impression if she strolls about a general waiting room, unless there are so many people she is not noticed. In case of annoyance or if she wants advice, the station matron of the women's room is a dependable person in nearly every case. Some women hold the position for many years and take pride in the number of people they have protected and helped.

The Traveler's Aid has a worker in every city railroad station. The express purpose of this organization is looking after travelers who need advice and help. If the worker is not in sight, any station official will find her gladly.

If one is arriving on a late train in a strange city, a message or letter sent before will bring a Traveler's Aid worker to meet one and act as guide to a safe place to stay. The expense should be borne by a grateful traveler who can afford it, or, if the worker refuses money, a small donation to the work is highly in keeping with one's appreciation.

The Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. also can be depended upon to help young strangers. These organizations have their own hotels in cities. There are also hotels expressly for women unconnected with organizations; so there need be no dread of a girl arriving unfriended in an iniquitous city if she will go to

the trouble of writing a letter or two in advance.

It is rather discourteous to invite others to meet one, and then load them down with heavy luggage. Experienced travelers have light luggage. Heavy things should be checked through and taken by transfer companies to their destination. Or they may be sent by express. A college girl who begins a visit by transferring a suitcase, apparently full of bricks, to her roommate's young brother, is taking a long step toward unpopularity in that quarter. Even the nicest of men instinctively have a horror of women who go about with lead-like bags and especially *bundles*. No man should be asked or expected to carry bundles. Boxes done up neatly, baskets of fruit or flowers, are pleasant but a bundle has no social standing in the world of impedimenta.

While one should travel light, to travel without *any* visible luggage bars one from first-class hotels. A bag of some kind is necessary before one can register, even if it is empty.

One very practical girl just out of college so reduced her necessities for short trips that her over-night requirements went into a neat candy-box, which she carried nonchalantly, enjoying her freedom. Imagine her chagrin when she

arrived at a hotel where she had a reservation, and was not allowed to put her name on the register for lack of luggage! Almost tearfully she explained the candy-box, but it was no use. The stores were closed. There was nowhere she could buy or borrow a bag that would have made her a respectable transient. She went to the other good hotels, only to be turned away, ending in the women's waiting room of the station for the night.

HOTELS

In most public libraries there is a directory of the country's hotels. The Automobile Blue Book also carries lists of reputable hotels. Time-tables sometimes advertise city hotels. The Traveler's Aid, Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., and other organizations are ready to help one find a good place to stay at reasonable rates. The station agent at a small country station will recommend a home for the night, if one is stranded, and any policeman will direct one. There is no excuse for getting into an unpleasant place, when a few days' forethought will assure one a safe and respectable room.

In New York City there are several separate hotels for women and for men:

For Women—

The Martha Washington—29 East 29 Street.

Allerton House (for women)—57th Street.

Hotel Rutledge—163 Lexington Avenue.

Tatham House (Y. W. C. A.) 138 East 38 Street.

For Men—

Hotels Allerton—45 East 55 Street, 302 West 22 Street, 143 East 39 Street.

Hotel Holley—36 Washington Square.

These do not begin to exhaust the list of hotels where young people may feel at home while traveling or looking for permanent quarters in the largest American city.

In any place, small or large, there are some sources of advice never to be depended upon:

Strangers.

Friends who were there years ago.

Taxi drivers.

Chance acquaintances.

One never makes a mistake in going straight to officials with inquiries. Boarding houses, private homes, and furnished rooms should not be taken seriously until they have been well investigated.

Most school dormitories in cities have a few rooms for students' transient visitors. Inquiries

should be made of the person in charge about temporary accommodations.

One must register to secure a room at a hotel. The register is at the clerk's desk. It is illegal, a punishable offense, to sign any but one's own name to a hotel register. Of course one may sign for other members of a party, but should do so correctly.

A man signs his name without title, "Thomas J. Carr, Carrletsburg, Ohio. One does not write the street and number.

If Mr. Carr has brought his wife along to witness a game, he may write "Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Carr."

Their daughter registers as:

"Miss Marian Carr." This is the only time when a girl signs herself as "Miss," except in signing business letters, when she may sign, "(Miss) Marian Carr," not forgetting the parentheses.

One's little brother is registered as "Master Robert Carr," young sisters as "Miss May Carr," and "Miss Ruth Carr."

A teacher in the party will sign "Miss Gloria Smeed." The wife of a professor, who is acting as chaperon for a party, will write "Mrs. Alexander Westbrook." A woman always gives her title, and even if she is strong-minded and fa-

mous, custom is against her writing "Kathryn Ann Westbrook," on the register.

A young girl should not go alone to a hotel, unless it is a hotel for women. Under any circumstances, it is better if she is under the protection of an older woman as friend and chaperon, not that she cannot behave alone, but because she is subjected to notice and comment. If circumstances are such that she has to stay a night or two alone, she should be careful to be inconspicuous. It is best to keep to her room and not be in the lobby any more than she can help. It is not desirable that she entertain callers. If they were relatives, she would not be staying alone at a strange hotel. So guests frequently infer that they may be people not known to her family, or not of sufficient standing to entertain her, if they have the right.

If callers come, they speak to the clerk, who rings the guest. A woman does not entertain a man or men in her room at a hotel, but informs the clerk that she will be down promptly, and her callers wait for her in the reception room set aside for women guests. If a woman has a suite and a chaperon, she may receive in her living-room. Women callers may go to her room, but unless they are intimate friends,

she meets them in the public reception room also.

A college crowd attending a game should be a conservative but impressive advertisement for the school. Accommodations are reserved at the hotel beforehand. The girls do not lounge or smoke in the lobby. The men show dignity and good manners. "A clean-cut, good-looking bunch!" is the highest praise bestowed on a group from any college by onlookers. To rush in and take a hotel by storm is characteristic of crowds who never have been much away from home.

The ideal crowd comes and goes in a matter-of-fact way, without anything but their youth and attractiveness to distinguish them from regular guests of the hotel.

To have a noisy night that disturbs others is the worst kind of manners. There should be above all, no broken furniture, thumping, bumping, squealing or unnecessarily loud music or singing. A hotel manager is glad to throw open his recreational facilities to a well-behaved crowd of young visitors who know how to have a good time in a civilized way. Schools soon get a good name or bad name among those who entertain their students on trips to games.

Hotel rules must be heeded, and employees

treated courteously. Those who render services personally to visiting students, should be tipped. Ten cents for small services is the usual recognition.

In checking out, the bill is paid, the key turned in at the desk, and the stay is over. Whether he will always be welcomed back there, depends upon the individual guest.

Visitors often are entertained in the homes of resident students, or at least at some reception or party for their pleasure. This puts them under even stricter obligation to be charming guests, and to keep a reputation for good breeding.

Students are watched most closely in the hotel dining room and on the street. Boisterous voices and laughter count against them, but knowing how to do the right thing, coupled with pleasant ways, wins the admiration of all who look on.

It is natural to want to write home to the family on hotel stationery. It is found in the writing room, perhaps in each private room, or may be secured by asking at the clerk's desk. One should not, however, carry off great quantities for future use. Letters on hotel paper lose their effect once the stay is over. After that, they advertise a propensity to "graft." To carry

off hotel silver, china, towels or ornaments, is plain stealing. The habit of gathering such "souvenirs" has led to much of the public unpopularity of college groups.

Making waiters much trouble and leaving no tips, also has accounted for their unwillingness to serve school crowds. In almost every case, the fault lies with one or two students in a group, without the good sense or vision to see they are making fools of themselves. The rest of the group can bring pressure upon them, so that without feeling ill-treated, they realize they are in company where they have to come up to standard or lose their popularity.

TAXICABS

Most companies running taxicabs are reliable. It is well to call standard taxis with fixed rates. A meter registers the fare by miles. One should not take doubtful-looking conveyances supposed to be taxicabs, in a city where companies operate well-known lines.

Girls should not take taxis which try to pick them up on the street, or accept a "lift" from a taxi driver. Nor do they occupy a cab in which a stranger is riding. A young girl should not go for a ride in a taxicab alone with a man friend; not because she does not trust him absolutely, but

because it is done by people of a lower class who have given taxis a bad reputation.

Going home from entertainments, a taxi is practical and as pleasant as any semi-public conveyance can be. The driver should be tipped at least ten or fifteen cents, in addition to his fare, if he drives for a company. If he has to make speed or wait, his tip should be increased; as, for instance, if he drives carefully but rapidly in taking one home with a companion who has been taken ill while shopping or while at a party.

One should have a definite address and directions for the driver. It is better not to rely too much on an unknown driver or ask him questions, especially in the city. Information can be gathered before calling the conveyance. A policeman is the best one to ask for directions in almost every instance, as the city police are well-informed, quick-thinking, and invariably tried and tested gentlemen at heart.

XVI

THE DAY IN TOWN

Whether one goes by train, trolley or motor, students who go for a day in town owe it to the public to look as well as possible, to seem to be having a good time without being noisy or inconveniencing any one, and to get all the interest and enjoyment possible out of whatever the town has to offer.

On such expeditions, each pays his own fare, and buys his own lunch and tickets for plays or entertainments. It is bad form to borrow money for a pleasure and shopping trip. If a student has enough money to get there and back and to attend a matinee with the rest, there is no reason for not going along in good spirit without vain wishing for this and that.

Girls, even of college age, do not often go to a city without a chaperon for the group. The very fact that they have an older person along assures them more courtesy in stores, freedom from annoyance on the street and public conveyances, and more privileges in amusements and sightseeing. They can go many places which

would be undesirable for girls alone, but which may be interesting to visit.

In American college life, a chaperon should not be looked upon as a watch-dog or wet-blanket but as an asset to a good time. An older woman who is young at heart, who understands young men and women, gives them the advantage of her experience and knowledge, and helps them meet new circumstances under confident leadership. One is far less hampered by having a chaperon of the right sort than by being bound by the self-restraint of going alone. Only girls of good breeding who go alone to some city to study and pursue their careers, realize what a relief it is to be put even for a day under the chaperonage of an older visitor from home.

If the chaperon is a member of the faculty, often she pays her own way. But if she is asked to go so as to enable the group to attend some play or concert, it is courteous for them to pay her expenses. Even if she is making the trip of her own accord, her matinee ticket or lunch or a box of her favorite candy should be a token of appreciation for her part in the holiday outing. Or the group may buy some bit of inexpensive jewelry, picture or ornament she has admired. These thoughtful things are not ob-

ligations, but they add greatly to the pleasure of both girls and chaperon.

SHOPPING

A pleasant manner, patience and consideration for others make a good shopper. One should know what she wants, be able to decide within a reasonable time, have the means to pay for what she gets and to do it all with care and outward pleasure.

To order something sent home, and then return it without a sensible reason is capricious and unfair to tradespeople. It indicates that she is easily carried away by the desire for things beyond her means. It also suggests that she is inclined toward the trait of bringing home things to use or display without the intention of buying or paying for them.

In shops one should be as polite and pleasant to a sales person as to one's own friends who are helping with selection. No personality is charming enough to bear the contrast of showing one face to associates and another to others.

Agreeable voice and looks call forth like responses from those who may be temporarily tired, worried or sulky. No lady causes a *scene* in a shop. She adjusts mistakes quietly. By her own control, she influences those about her

to assume the right spirit. This sort of girl magically gets over difficult situations, and keeps her face and eyes young and kind while stormy petrels of the bargain counter are collecting wrinkles and hard lines.

It is not best to offer in payment personal checks on out-of-town banks. A shop owner may hesitate to refuse them, but he is justified in being careful. He may know the school, however, and many students may buy from him, in which case, he usually is glad to accept the check upon a reassuring nod from the chaperon. If he declines the check, one must feel neither hurt nor angry. The fault is the shopper's in not having it cashed where he or she is known. Merchants lose annually through checks that come back unpaid.

It is not a good plan to ask to have bills of large denomination changed in small shops or on street-cars when a bank will do it easily on request. In the former case, the shop-keeper often cannot do it without sending out for change. On street-cars and busses it is unwise to display money in any noticeable quantity. One may be followed by a pickpocket.

Purses should be such as cannot be lost easily, or cut from the strap or chain without the notice of the owner. Care should be taken that they

are not laid down on counter or restaurant table. If one is buying small articles, a shopping bag or small traveling bag is useful. It prevents loss and looks better than an armful of packages. It also will hold means for freshening up for a matinee or for calling on town friends.

A most tiresome shopper (to others) is one who has had a vision of some article no shop ever heard of, and who drags weary companions along in the fruitless quest. If one cannot find what is wanted after trying at two of the better shops, she should either abandon the idea or hunt alone, agreeing to meet the rest at a certain time for lunch.

It is proper to insist on getting what one has asked for, if it is in stock. Certain sales people try to sell something "just as good." It is not meant as rudeness but business. Often they are trying to introduce a new line of toilet articles or clothing. If one does not care to investigate the merits of what they recommend, polite firmness soon lets them know the shopper has an unchangeable mind.

IN RESTAURANTS AND TEAROOMS

It is best for a student group to sit at the same or neighboring tables. If the place is crowded and some are seated at a distance from

the rest, there should be no signalling or talking across the room over the heads of other guests.

The chaperon should not be left to lunch by herself. If one has to sit alone, it should be a student. The most polite as a rule volunteers immediately. Often the waiter can arrange an extra seat at the table.

Separate checks should be made out for each of the party and each may leave his own tip for the waiter. If the restaurant specializes in certain things, such as foreign cookery or favorite American combinations, one of the students or the chaperon may make it easier for the waiter by giving the order for the party and paying the bill and tip. She is reimbursed by her friends in a less conspicuous place. Any system that avoids flurry and the drawing of attention to members of one's party is likely to be commendable.

In a popular tearoom or restaurant that is apt to be crowded, a telephone call will reserve places for the party at a certain hour. If students go to lunch at a cafeteria, dairy lunch, or even, as at fairs, a stand-up lunch counter, their behavior should be irreproachable, no matter how jolly.

Silver in cheap restaurants is not always

washed and dried to a high polish, but if one's conscience insists on table implements being rubbed vigorously with a napkin, it is best done inconspicuously, lest others may begin to feel queer and to look suspiciously but helplessly at the forks and spoons with which they have been eating.

Telling stories intended to turn one's companions against the thought of food are a low form of humor indeed. They originate among coarse people with little taste or consideration, but are sometimes used by students as practical jokes. Comparing food to certain inedible and disgusting forms of animal life is worse.

At table, one should not mention matters of zoology, biology, or entymology, concerning the structure or habits of animals that are being eaten or spoken of. Illness and symptoms should not be discussed; nor accidents and calamities. Only pleasant experiences are in season. To take a friend out to lunch and regale her with all the disasters, fires, deaths, operations and divorces of the home neighborhood is enough to impair the pleasure of the meal.

If the party is in need of anything, the chaperon quietly beckons to the waiter and informs him what is wanted. She usually asks in behalf of any girl of the party. It looks better

than for members of the party to be turning in their chairs to catch his attention.

Most girls and women when lunching in town visit some well-known tearoom or small restaurant noted for its good food. There are some restaurants where young women feel rather out of place. It is the quaint, cozy place, with delicious "eats" that becomes popular with students. Boys like a restaurant with real food and plenty of it. The atmosphere takes second place with them.

If boys are included in a party from the school, as when brothers or cousins of some of the girls meet them for lunch during their day in town, it should not be at a tearoom with foolish little tables and a bite of some tidbit on toast. Nothing makes a big, hungry fellow feel more uncomfortable, than a table that leaves him no ample foot room, but dainties that he supposes are to be taken at one bite. He comes hungry, and he goes away hungry, and with resentment in his heart.

IN MUSEUMS AND PLACES OF INTEREST

Sightseeing is a part of the day's program in a new town. One should always try to find and remember the outstanding landmarks and the history of a place. This habit of inquiry and

observation leads in time to broad culture. Besides making one interesting, it helps to meet easily people from the places he has seen.

If one expects to visit historical buildings, the location and hours of opening and closing should be learned, so that one can arrive in good time for unhurried inspection. If one is not sure of the way, it is silly to try to guide a party without asking directions of a policeman or other official who may be depended upon for definite information. As a rule, it is a loss of time to ask an ordinary citizen about early history of his town.

A tourist was inquiring of a dweller in Tarrytown for the home of Washington Irving, "Sunnyside."

"I couldn't say," the citizen said. "Never heard of it."

"Oh, yes, you must have!" protested the tourist. "Washington Irving, you know—wrote a lot about this part of the country—lived just outside of this place, somewhere near. Don't you remember?"

"Washington Irving!" ruminated the citizen. "I've been here eighteen years, and I never heard of him."

The large sight-seeing busses, commonly known as rubberneck wagons, are often used to

get a general impression of a strange city. Usually the passengers are treated to humorous misinformation, indicating that the guide picked up his position more through his debonair personality than through his extensive knowledge. A guide *always* answers a question readily. If his system of response could be introduced into classrooms, how interesting it would be—for the teacher!

Rules of quiet or "hands off" should be obeyed in museums and galleries. Umbrellas, canes and parcels are better checked at the door.

It is not necessary to make continual remarks about what one sees. Adjectives soon run out when one is at an exhibit. Praise or disapproval counts for more if it is used sparingly.

Attendants are glad to answer intelligent questions. It is very rude when one member of a party starts asking foolish questions, pretending to be stupid in order to embarrass a guide or attendant. If the rest go on and leave the self-appointed jester to enjoy his joke alone, it soon cures him.

Often elderly caretakers are in charge of exhibits. They should have the consideration due their age. To make them feel they are slow, doddering and out-of-date is not only rude but

despicable. It is for youth to help when eyes are dim and ears deaf.

AT ENTERTAINMENTS

A matinee or recital or other entertainment usually is the crowning event of a day in town. One should go dressed as well as is consistent with traveling and shopping. The customs of theater-going hold good in the afternoon as well as at night.

The ideal of theater conduct is to see and hear the play, without interfering with the seeing and hearing of others. If the group sits in a box, it is necessary to be even more careful because of the position.

The chaperon should not be crowded off at the end of a row, but seated between two of the more entertaining members of the group.

Eating during a performance does not look well. At intermission when chocolates are sold, when men go out for cigarettes, and ushers bring water in paper cups, then it is pleasant to have some sweets to nibble. One never should eat in a public hall things that are hard to chew, or that have an aroma, or that cause shells, stems, or sticky papers to be in evidence. A box of chocolates is dainty and practical for an intermission treat. But unless they can be passed

without long reaches and fluttering and twittering, it is better not to eat at all.

XVII

THE THEATER

In choosing a play for others besides oneself, it is a good thing to stick to light clean comedy, or choose some well-known play in which a famous actor appears. Musical comedy appeals to most young folks and tired people of all ages.

However fine or well-acted a heavy, realistic play may be, it usually leaves an audience thoughtful and depressed. Such a play is a sad ending for a happy evening, unless all are agreed to go as a literary duty or to see if the critics' reviews were well founded.

It is not thoughtful to take guests to see a work which tears at their heart-strings, arouses fear and horror in their minds, and upsets them generally, just as the advertisements promise. At the performance of a successful play in New York one evening, a young woman went off into hysterics, and had to be comforted by the swain who had saved up to buy good seats for the occasion, thinking because the play was at the Comedy Theater it must be a *funny* one. It was a magnificent tragedy of mountain life, in seven

episodes, each more gruelling than the last, and unrelieved by a light moment.

Something that makes one laugh, leaves both host and guest satisfied. Of course, the only way to be sure there is nothing to embarrass or shock a companion, is to inquire closely of those who have seen the play. Sometimes the choice of a play fails in tact. To take a girl who has suffered bereavement to see a play dealing with an orphan would be an instance of this; or if her father and mother were divorced, to take her to see a problem play on the subject. One has to consider circumstances.

In cities, the average collegian seldom sits below the balcony. By taking lower priced seats, he sees more plays. He also takes advantage of the chance to get seats at half price through ticket agencies which sell surplus seats at special rates. It is by no means lack of caste that takes professors and students to the top gallery or peanut heaven. Sometimes, as far as intellect and appreciation is concerned, the company is more desirable than in the orchestra seats.

A girl should not be averse to sitting high with friends who can afford seats loftier in position than in price. Music and dancing and pageantry really gain in effect as one rises.

THEATER MANNERS

If one is going to a play, it pays to start in time to get there and be settled comfortably before the curtain goes up. For this reason, dinners before the theater should be early enough to allow for delay in serving and for prolonged conversation.

If the party of play-goers is late, they should remain standing in the back of the auditorium until the end of the act or scene which is playing.

When a man takes a guest to a play, or if he himself is a guest, he is apt to have the tickets in his keeping. He shows them to the usher, who goes first down the aisle, followed by the woman. But if there is a crowd in the aisle the man goes before her to make a way for her. He always lets her go first to the seats. She never sits next to the aisle.

If a group is attending the play, they go down the aisle in the order in which they are to sit, and take their places accordingly.

When members of a group are meeting in the theater lobby, their own tickets, if possible, should be in their hands before the evening of the play. If any are late the rest will not be kept waiting on their account. There should

be either in the lobby or in the auditorium no confusion which thoughtfulness can avoid.

If one has to wait for a friend at a theater or concert, he should wait near the entrance. To take one's seat, and then stand up facing the audience and gazing anxiously over the sea of people is the most conspicuous and forlorn proceeding seen in public. If friends are seated behind at a distance, one should not look around from time to time. At intermission, one may go quietly for a word with them, but not so as to inconvenience people about them.

If one has to pass in front of people as they rise to let one through, one thanks them for their trouble. One's face is toward the stage, of course, in going through, but one turns slightly and says, "I am sorry," especially if there is difficulty in passing, or if those who rise are elderly or stiff. If they are young and slim and spring up with alacrity, "Thank you very much," is more in keeping, or simply, "Thank you."

If one steps on a foot or jostles or drops a program on some one or catches a lady's hair-net on a coat button, "I beg your pardon," is in order. One should be careful, however, not to let awkward situations occur. If the ushers bring cups of water, drops must not be allowed

to fall on the heads or clothes of others. No one should climb in and out of seats more than is necessary.

A man may leave a woman for a few moments during intermission while he goes to smoke or get a drink of water or to buy special programs. He should not leave her more than once, however. He asks her permission before going, of course.

To leave before the last curtain is very inconsiderate to the players and to the audience. Out of town people who have to catch a certain car or train should arrange for seats where their early departure will not be noticed.

The show should always be on the other side of the foot-lights. Nothing that draws attention to a member of the audience or assails the eye, ears or other sense of spectators is allowable.

One should be careful not to wear on rainy nights coats that develop a noticeable odor when wet, unless they can be left in the coat-room. Strong scent should not be worn, either by men or women.

Low whistling, humming, or keeping time to music with the foot, fingers or program, is not kind. Neither is tapping one's foot or knee against the back of the seats in front, or brushing people as one leans over to speak to a friend.

To hang the head over the back of a seat may be restful between acts, but not to the one behind the offender.

Chattering or whispering during an act is annoying though it is not often intentional rudeness. Often the unpopular member of society is saying, "That's Reginald de Thespis himself. Did I tell you I met his sister in Denver, and their real name is Smith?" Or, "Notice that scenery! Nancy Wheeler painted it. The lump on the left is supposed to be Popocatepetl."

If some one persists in talking, one may lean over and request pleasantly, "I'm sorry, but I can't follow the play while you are talking."

Excessive emotion is out of place at the theater. Both laughter and tears should be kept as mild as possible. Some enter into the spirit of things more readily than others. Those who cry at the movies are usually more disgusted at themselves than others imagine. There are temperaments that enjoy heartily and weep easily. The only demonstration that is *maddening* to theatergoers is giggling and whispering that has nothing to do with the play. They wonder why people buy seats for a tete-a-tete when they could stay at home or sit in a park without cost.

The young man who sighs audibly during sentimental scenes always makes himself a sort of

joke for the audience, even if his wistfulness is sincere. So does the young girl who is quite carried away by the hard-working juvenile lead in very pink grease paint and vaselined hair, while her faithful college friend observes bitterly that women are fickle, false altogether.

Silent enjoyment during the play and heart-felt applause as the curtain falls are the highest form of co-operation with the players and audience. Boisterous applause or stamping, especially at rather raw jokes or situations, is sometimes observed in tough audiences. It speaks of a burlesque taste, and is better concealed. Only to real merit one owes "the glad hand" of appreciation.

THESPIAN CRUSHES

A few years ago there was a joke going about that there were only two classes of women in the world—those who wrote notes to a certain screen star, sleek and interestingly diabolic in looks—and those who could not write.

Adoration for movie stars, both male and female, is more common among students of secondary schools than those in colleges. It is even more common among the classes which do not attend school past the years required by state law. Some of the little workers in factories

secure their romance from the movies, and build their dreams there.

Luckily, when they write long, throbbing letters on pink paper to their screen idols, and enclose twenty-five cents for a picture of the adored, they do not know that the picture is one of hundreds sent out daily, autographed by a hired secretary who attends to the enormous bulk of mail.

The Matinee Idol used to be a great institution to girls who were cooped up and saw few men until they were ready to come out. But now young men are judged by different standards. Girls have been in enough theatricals themselves to know what a difference paint and a costume may make. At the same time, boys have known so many girls who out-paint and out-dress actresses that the novelty rather has worn off. Also they realize the high cost of dancing and dining.

It is not wicked or often harmful to have illusions about stage celebrities, but it frequently makes one a joke to associates, and sometimes discourages one's real friends who may be even more handsome and certainly more enjoyable. It is a state secret that love and happiness usually are so near by, it takes a long time to find them out. They come of their own accord and do

not have to be sought and dragged in by the heels.

Writing silly letters to celebrities is as foolish as writing them to people one knows in real life. In the movie world, they are called mash notes. When a star gets so many thousands of them, his publicity manager writes a humorous article, and may pick out a few of the most illiterate and ridiculous as a sample. Many of them were not intended to be silly, but were the sincere feelings of ignorant girls who wanted to express their admiration for one whose manhood and chivalry they worshipped on the screen.

If a young person feels an urge to write an appreciation of an actor or actress, it should be sensible and dignified, and, if it reaches the one for whom it was intended it will be received in the same spirit. Stars, writers and musicians derive satisfaction from knowing they have friends who get pleasure and help from their efforts to entertain.

The main thing in such letters is *not to ask for anything*—not even a picture, lock of hair or an old slipper. A letter that does not ask for a favor is so unusual that the secretary may call it to the attention of the great person and they will marvel over what sort of person it

is who can send a few lines of congratulation without saying "Gimme" at least once.

Keeping pictures of celebrities about in sight of every one who drops in is not good taste. If they are real photographs, it looks pretentious, as if one were boasting of knowing them. If they are cut from newspapers and magazines, it looks sentimental and silly. One may, of course, save pictures of those he admires. The best way is to paste them into a good loose-leaf photograph album. Such a collection becomes more valuable as time goes on, and it is interesting in later years as a record of people one has met and admired, and of changes in the types that appeal at different ages.

XVIII

INVITATIONS

Many affairs at college are attended by a class, group or the entire student body on announcement rather than by invitation. Notes and cards suffice for other invitations, as the social life in the average small college community is informal and unpretentious. It becomes the custom for older people who entertain students to simplify their entertaining and to adapt their hours to harmonize with the schedule of the college's daily life.

The dean or principal of a woman's school usually is consulted before invitations are sent out to an affair involving many girls or members of the faculty. School plans, in turn, may be set aside to leave a free afternoon or evening for some pleasant hours in the town or village.

Except as members of a group, students have little occasion to send out invitations except informal notes. Living in a dormitory and being under the care of college officials makes them minors of the household, and though they may help entertain, they do not give formal parties

or feel under obligation to return favors of a social nature except by making party calls promptly and seeing that they miss no opportunity of giving to a hostess out in town all the pleasure she can derive from having young people about her.

FORMAL INVITATIONS

Formal invitations are issued for weddings, formal dinners and dances. They are written or engraved always in the third person, and in answers to them, the same form is used.

Wedding invitations to a church need not always be answered, but if one is a close friend, and a place will be held for one, it is only considerate to do so. If one is invited to the wedding breakfast, or to the house for a reception, an answer is due. Announcements of a wedding are not answered, but if the announcement concerns a friend whom one does not see often, or who lives at a distance, a pleasant note is all the more appreciated because it comes unexpectedly and out of good will. In the same way, an announcement does not require a gift, but if one wants to send a little token of well-wishing for the new home, it is a gracious thing to do. There is no thought of obligation on either side, only friendly interest.

Formal invitations to dinners are worded as follows:

MR. AND MRS. FRANK H. BROWN

REQUEST THE PLEASURE OF

MISS MARGERY HORN'S

COMPANY AT DINNER

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH THE FOURTH

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK

AT SEVEN COLLEGE AVENUE

An invitation that requests the pleasure of one's company, must be answered in writing, in the third person.

Miss Horn's reply will be carefully written, in formal spacing:

MISS MARGERY HORN

ACCEPTS WITH PLEASURE

MR. AND MRS. FRANK H. BROWN'S

KIND INVITATION TO DINNER

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH THE FOURTH

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK

Or, if she cannot meet the engagement:

MISS MARGERY HORN

REGRETS EXCEEDINGLY

THAT A PREVIOUS ENGAGEMENT

PREVENTS HER ACCEPTING

MR. AND MRS. FRANK H. BROWN'S

KIND INVITATION TO DINNER

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH THE FOURTH

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK

One may regret without giving a reason, but it is more courteous to mention a previous engagement or absence from town.

If an invitation comes from a group, and if a young man will call for a girl to take her to the house, his card accompanies the invitation. It is more usual, however, for him to write the invitation on the paper of his group. To some affairs, usually informal ones, girls go from the dormitory in a group under the care of the chaperon.

"At Home" invitations are less formal, and cards of this nature are sent out for such occasions. If a reply is wanted, "R. S. V. P." or R. s. v. p.," *Répondez s'il vous plaît* is added. In

the lower left-hand corner is written "Music," "Dancing" or whatever is to be the nature of the entertainment.

If the card requests an answer, the answer is written as it would be to a formal invitation.

MRS. ALBERT LENNOX

AT HOME

ON FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER

THE FIRST

AT NINE O'CLOCK

DANCING

R. s. v. p.

The student answers:

MR. BLACKBURN

ACCEPTS WITH PLEASURE

THE KIND INVITATION OF

MRS. ALBERT LENNOX

FOR FRIDAY EVENING

DECEMBER THE FIRST

AT NINE O'CLOCK

Invitations to students to dine with friends in the village or town, with members of the

faculty, or visiting alumni from the home town, usually are written as informal notes, or the invitation is telephoned or given in person at some former meeting. The tendency is toward being as informal and simple as possible in giving students a homelike atmosphere. Replies to notes should follow the same style. For instance:

My dear Mary Brookfield:

You do not know me, but I think I have seen you pass. You look so like your mother, who was my roommate at Seth-Acres. Won't you come to dinner with me next Wednesday evening, April tenth? I live in that little house with the grey gables, just beyond the Tennis Club courts. Dinner will be at six-thirty, but you must come early for a nice chat about Mother when she was your age.

Yours most sincerely,

Julietta Gay Cochran.

Mary is only too happy to reply:

My dear Mrs. Cochran:

I shall be delighted to come to dinner with you next Wednesday evening. Indeed I do know you, for you were the heroine in many a story Mother used to tell me about her school-days. I can scarcely wait.

Expect me at the little house with grey gables as soon as I can come after my gym class. I shall bring Mother's newest and best picture to show you.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Brookfield.

Luncheon invitations are always informal unless some personage of great importance is to

be there, in which case the community may not feel right in taking lightly an occasion connected with a lion. In fact, the feeling of the community has a great deal to do with all matters of formality or informality. Some are precious in matters of calls, leaving cards, formulas and customs, and so far as the student can, he should bow to local custom. Being adaptable is a larger virtue than being a stickler for matters that do not involve ethics.

Invitations to tea, to cards, music or an informal dance may be sent on an ordinary visiting card. If replies are expected, they are written formally in the third person as if to a formal invitation. A tea does not call for a reply, but the hostess usually requests it if she is arranging for bridge or a dance.

The visiting card for a tea, carries in the lower left-hand corner the day of the week and the date, and "Tea at four o'clock" or whatever hour is assigned to the guest. If one cannot go at the hour mentioned on one's card, it is permissible to go earlier or later if it is a large tea, with relays of guests coming and going.

Abbreviation of dates is permitted on visiting cards, though they must be written out in formal invitations.

The informal note to invite a guest to lunch-

eon, dinner, or to a play, lecture, game, or picnic should be in keeping with the occasion. Mr. Blackburn does *not* request the pleasure of Miss Keen's company at a baseball game between the Freshmen and Sophomores, or at a weiner roast in the old Quarry. He writes:

Dear Miss Keen:

Will you come with me to the bacon bat the Geology Club is giving next Saturday afternoon at Happy Valley? We count on starting about four o'clock, so I'll call for you about a quarter to four.

Hoping for the pleasure of seeing you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

George Blackburn.

Usually invitations in co-educational schools and colleges are given by word of mouth from one friend to another. It is only when one does not see the persons whom one wants to ask, that a note becomes necessary for informal stunts. A boy may telephone a girl, but if she wishes to invite him to some little party at the hall or a picnic, she dispatches a note by mail or by some small boy if the time is too limited for a reply otherwise. He may call her up immediately, if he does not rely on the speed of the messenger, and accept or give explanations.

It is by no means a disgrace or insult to be asked in place of some one who cannot come, but rather a compliment. It shows that the

person extending the invitation feels the other understands and can fill the gap on short notice. Those who fit in well with various crowds and who are frankly pleased with the chance to have a good time and see that others enjoy the same, are soon assured a place well at the head of the list.

Instead of resenting that one is not invited to this and that place, it is better to face the situation and find out *why*. The fault does not often lie with others. One may not really *want* to go, yet he may be thinking of himself so much that he is unable to attract others. He may have no interest in a given group except a self-seeking one, which usually gives the opposite effect from the one intended. Or one may be of a nature totally different from that to which he aspires. Comedians often start by failing in tragedy, and prim, staid people long to be light and gay.

The way to find happiness is to accept thankfully the fun that comes one's way and make the most of it. A nature that takes life as it comes and makes things comfortable for others is never long neglected.

XIX

VISITS

Young people in school and college are not expected to carry on formal visits, but circumstances call for a certain amount of visiting in a small and cordial community. Because a student cannot repay favors in kind, he must be all the more careful to show appreciation of the hospitality of friends in town.

One must return a first call.

A call should be made on the hostess after a party, unless it was a party to entertain a class or club. After an invitation to lunch or dinner with people who have invited one for the first time, a call is due whether one was able to go or not. These calls are made within three days if possible, and not more than a week at latest.

A hostess sending a first invitation, encloses her card with it, which technically takes the place of a visit.

If friends are ill, one must call or leave a card marked "To Inquire," if one does not go in. If possible, flowers should be sent.

A call is necessary if there is serious illness

or death in the family of one's acquaintances. At such times, leaving a card is often better than seeing some member of the family, but if one knows that a brief visit will be a comfort to a sad friend, it is selfish to try to avoid it. It does more good to be simply oneself, than to try to be sanctimonious and philosophical. One should try to be comfortable and unaffected, though not gay, which seems heartless to those in deep worry or grief. Sending flowers is best, if one is not able to go in person, or has doubts about being more hindrance than help. But a call should be made as soon afterward as possible.

If a man is ill, a girl or woman ordinarily does not call, but sends a note expressing sympathy. In case he is a near relative or one of her intimate friends, she calls as a matter of course.

If a baby is born to a family one knows well, a call is made, or, preferably a card left, with some little gift for the baby.

If a brother or cousin announces his engagement, his relatives call upon his fiancée.

It is expected of students that they call soon after their arrival upon old friends of their parents, especially such as may not go out much. The college town is full of old associations, and many elderly people keep open house to gen-

erations of students. To ignore an invitation to drop in for tea is taken as an affront by these stately old ladies who hold court practically every afternoon. They do not call or repay calls except in a quaint circle of their own, but the student world flocks to their colonial doorways on command.

Calling hours in town vary with the community habits. From three-thirty to four-thirty is a desirable time for formal calls, as afternoon naps are over and tea-time is yet a little way off. Five o'clock is for intimate friends, if tea-drinking prevails.

A formal call should last about twenty minutes, never more than half-an-hour. On leaving, one must say good-by and go quickly and gracefully. A lingering departure that keeps the hostess standing and other callers waiting, is awkward to every one concerned.

Informal visits, being between friends, are bound by no set rules. It is no crime to change one's mind and stay to tea if urged—that is, if dormitory rules permit absence past the early dinner hour. In case of doubt, a good hostess usually calls a school official and begs for her young guest to be allowed an hour's grace. However, if permissions must be obtained ahead of time, one must not allow a good

friend to telephone and be rebuffed by fixed rules. Explaining to her, one receives an invitation for a later date. It is very bad manners to break rules at the home of a town friend, who then has to bear some responsibility for the fault.

During calls, one's ease of manner should be beyond criticism. Walking well and sitting gracefully creates a better impression than any words can do. The old niceties of position still persist in many college towns. To sit on the edge of a chair and look uncomfortable and worried is as bad as sprawling. A reasonable sitting posture can be managed. The hands should be in the lap, relaxed, and not toying with beads, upholstery, or folds of garments. The feet should be kept on the floor, and the knees should be near together. If the feet are crossed, they should be held with the instep of one directly behind the heel of the other, touching. If a girl leans back, she must not slump, or cross her knees so that the entire stocking is displayed.

When one calls, to find a friend going out, one should not delay the other. If the latter insists on the caller sitting down, the stay must be *very* short—less than five minutes. Neither should appear uneasy or nervous. After a few

pleasant words, one simply rises and goes, leaving the other free.

Among students themselves, there are few formal calls. If a man meets a girl whom he would like to know better, he may ask to call, and if she is favorably impressed with him, it is kind to suggest a time for him to come. Some halls have certain hours of certain days set aside for callers. Walking dates take the place of indoor calls at some places, especially if the college is set among beautiful hills, valleys and winding streams.

Really, it is the girl's place to invite a man to call, but she does not often do so until he has shown signs of being interested enough to take the opportunity gladly.

If he asks permission to come, but finds himself put off for one reason and another, it must dawn upon him that perhaps the young woman does not want to see him. She may be interested in other friends or so busy that she has little time for visits. Girls whose gym classes fall on calling afternoons often are unable to feel presentable before dinner time. The young man who finds his attentions ignored, should turn to people who appreciate him. Perhaps if he makes a good impression upon the roommate or friends of the girl he admires, she will

begin to see him more favorably through their eyes.

If, however, two roommates seem averse to his company, he may be sure they have decided against going out with him, and he must have enough pride not to make a doormat of himself. "There are more fish in the sea than have ever been caught." Forcing one's attentions on either a man or a girl who is otherwise inclined, only deepens their antagonism.

In general, it is better for young people not to limit their friends until they have been at college for a time long enough to form accurate estimates of the whole student body. Once a student becomes identified as a "steady," unless he is very attractive, he is left to devote his time to his supposed choice.

College engagements and understandings are not always strong enough to weather the years and strains to which they are subjected. During and just after the college period, intellects and interests seem to grow apart rapidly, and unless there is a very strong bond of affection and similar tastes, shipwreck may be ahead. The comradeship of those who have grown up together and the mutual attraction of mature people who meet, knowing they were made for each other, is fine. But the pleasant feeling of com-

fort in having some one to go about with at the time is not love.

Wide acquaintance and many friends help one to have a more full college life and varied good times. Most boys and girls are wary of the serious person. Especially a girl who is suspected of coming to college husband-hunting, strikes terror to the soul of most young chaps who will not want a wife for a few years to come.

Entertaining callers is not difficult. To show off or impress them with looks, brains or advantages, only frightens off most people. To make them feel at home, to feel that *they* are interesting, welcome and worth listening to, opens the door to their hearts. A caller's idea of an interesting conversationalist is one who is a good listener, and who is absorbed in what he or she has to tell.

Some halls serve tea during calling hours. Music and dancing may be feasible. Walking along charming paths as mentioned before is a favorite pastime for those who enjoy mutual understanding and fresh air at the same time.

Walks during calling hours are not hikes for distance or endurance. The girl may wear a pretty afternoon dress or the country clothes that are favored at most colleges out of cities. Her

shoes should be comfortable for the sake of the expression on her face.

To stroll in a leisurely manner without lounging or wobbling from one side of the road to another, is an art in itself.

Pawing, throwing about bits of the immediate foreground, pushing or nudging, is out of place in a polite walk. It shows self-consciousness and lack of ease.

Students who may be out for regular hikes, and who may be disheveled and perspiring, should try not to meet couples walking. Members of the family would not appear before callers if they were coming in too unsightly for public appearance.

CARDS

Very few people observe the formalities of cards. If the community insists upon them, one may conform, but if one does not, he or she is in good company and need not feel guilty in omission.

Nearly every student finds cards sensible and useful at times, and few are graduated from secondary school, at least, without having cards engraved.

They should be correct in form and conservative.

"Shaded block," script and "plain block" and Old English are used. But ornate and peculiar engraving is too freakish for good taste.

A young girl uses a smaller card than her mother does. Her card is about two by two-and-five-eighths inches. A girl has "Miss" before her name, and she uses her full and correct name on the card, much as she may dislike it.

"Mr." is used before a man's full name on his card, which measures about one and one-fourth by two and seven-eighths inches. It may be larger, keeping, however, the long, narrow shape. A very young man uses his name without the prefix "Mr.," usually until the cards he had during secondary school are gone. If his name is the same as that of his father, "Jr." is added, or "junior," if written in full "Mr. George Jefferson Click, Jr." is the approved form.

Cards are used mostly with flowers or gifts, for invitations or to represent one for calls or at a tea or other afternoon affair when one cannot be present. College men calling for girls at a hall present their cards to the maid, who takes them to the girls for whom they are intended, as an announcement that the young men are waiting to take them to the fraternity dinner

party, the game, or whatever may be the occasion. College men, therefore, who have dates, need a good supply of cards. Incidentally, they should be conservative, engraved, not printed. Cheap or flashy cards leave a bad impression on the "subconscious thumb" of every girl who touches them, and disappoints her in the taste of the caller.

If one is unable to attend a tea, and no previous reply was asked, the visiting card must be sent, one for each hostess, together in a small envelope the morning of the day of the tea. Private receptions follow the same rule, but not general receptions for the student body to which every one is invited.

When cards are used to bear messages, they class as notes. "Mr." and "Miss" are scratched out with a stroke of the pen or pencil. When merely sent to explain flowers or a gift, the card is left as it is.

Cards may be sent to friends to inform them of a change of address, or if one is visiting in a city where acquaintances will welcome a chance to call on hearing one is there.

XX

TEAS AND RECEPTIONS

The days of formal "receptions" seem to be over except in college communities where tradition and conservative people are slow to abolish customs that serve a purpose. Small colleges usually hold an official reception for all students at the beginning of the year at which they meet each other and the faculty, and perhaps a limited number of town folk who are leaders in local affairs.

Practically all large student organizations entertain with similar receptions which more and more tend toward the party style. That is, there is something to do besides walk about and talk. Social groups give teas or evening receptions of informal nature, which have many characteristics of the tea, combined with a receiving line and some sort of entertainment. Local custom has much to do with it. Whether a village still holds to ancient ways, or a city college is through with them, college spirit is able to adapt to whatever it attends.

The receiving line, which had a terrible repu-

tation among freshmen and bashful upper classmen, may have earned it in some early day. Perhaps they had confused it with running the gauntlet. However, where the President of the college, his wife, a few members of the faculty and their wives, a distinguished guest or two, and some officers of student organizations, stand in line, a new student is passed, dazed but unharmed, from hand to hand, and finds, as when one jumps into a pool of water, that it is not so cold as it looks.

At a large reception, even a very shy person is under no strain to keep making brilliant remarks. Nobody pays much attention to what any one else says. They tell of a man, who, to test out his theory, remarked pleasantly to each person whom he met, "Don't you know, I murdered my grandmother this evening after supper!" Whereupon, ninety ladies said, "How interesting!" and smiled back sweetly, patting their back hair, for they had back hair in those days. The only one who gave signs of alarm, was a deaf-and-dumb lady, skilled in lip-reading, but before she could raise an alarm, the conversationalist had escaped.

Looking well and shaking hands gracefully are the demands of the reception. The ideal hand-clasp is firm and resilient, but not such as

to grind the bones in a small hand. The hand should be offered at a convenient height, palm open and turned slightly upward. This is the frank, western handshake. It is normal to an open, friendly nature.

A hand with the palm concealed by fingers partly closed, shows a nature that is secretive. It has an unfavorable impression on the person to whom it is offered. A hand extended with wrist high, fingers open, palm down, is imperious and demands homage, but may not get it.

Thrusting one's hand at some one is aggressive and usually repels a strong person or frightens a timid one. We are all very primitive and sensitive to gestures no matter how highly developed we may be.

"How do you do," is enough to reply to an introduction. A pleasant expression says more than any words can.

A girl is the one to offer her hand if she wishes to when meeting any one but a celebrity or a woman older than herself. But in meeting several at once, a little bow to each is less awkward and more charming.

In going down the line, those receiving make it easy for those received by saying a pleasant, scarcely audible, word, smiling, and drawing them gently with the right hand toward the

person on the right, repeating the name as if it held a world of interest, as every name does, and practically laying the unresisting hand of the guest into that of the next. The less a student guest tries to remark, the better. It is thoughtless to chat more than a few seconds with any one receiving.

One's chief thought at a school reception, should not be what sort of impression he is making, but to try to learn new names and new faces for future reference. To remember these is a social asset, and a business one in the career of a popular and successful student. Many have found it helps in remembering names to repeat the name as one is introduced, looking pleasantly and frankly at the person met.

"How do you do, Mr. Cranford!" If, in addition, in a chat of a minute before one moves on, one can identify the person with some well-known place or interest, the name is remembered more easily. A peculiar name that apparently will *not* stick, can be held in mental file along with another word that acts as a guide to it a synonym or antonym."

"Good morning, Miss Converse," says a freshman to a charming girl.

"Good morning, Mr.—Mr. Lambkin!" she replies.

"Shepard!" he corrects, blushing with annoyance.

"I knew it was something that had to do with sheep," she protests. Although it is a fine day, and he ought to be happy, he forgets Miss Converse as soon as possible.

To get the wrong name by association is worse than having to ask for the right one in the first place. It shows clumsiness.

A feature of student receptions may be collecting as many names as possible on a little program supplied by the hosts. Seeing a name written down often fixes it in mind. Informal "get-togethers" solve the problem of introductions by labelling each student with his name, and perhaps his home town's name. Of course this is an intramural proceeding and frankly aims at making all students acquainted for the convenience and efficiency of it in college affairs. It is a family measure, not a society trick.

Sometimes at school receptions, one seems to get started in such a way as to meet persistently another person or group until it gets to be ridiculous. No embarrassment or annoyance should be evident on either side. One must laugh it off good-naturedly.

THE TEA

Afternoon teas are popular in college towns as they give an inexpensive and cheerful way of entertaining at a time which coincides with recreation hours, and interferes neither with classes, college entertainments or study hours.

The invitation usually is sent out on the visiting card of the hostess. A tea acts as an introduction for a house-guest or celebrity, to honor a young relative in school, especially if she has announced her engagement recently, or just to have and give the satisfaction of seeing a cozy new house or stately old one full of pretty faces and gay voices.

In the winter, the shades are drawn. Candle light and flowers are everywhere. The guests come in whatever dress they would wear to luncheon and on the street in the afternoon, including feminine hats, of course. Fancy clothes are not for young people, though in most small college towns there are numbers of women who incline to elaborate dress and little old ladies who once were beauties and who love harmless finery. Street dresses of cloth or silk are suitable.

In cold weather, the top coat is laid aside, but the feminine hat is worn while one stays.

The hostess usually asks friends to pour for her. The table is set in the dining room for the tea if more than a few guests are expected. The girls who pour wear afternoon dresses and hats. They come early, of course. To be asked to pour is an honor, as it shows that the hostess considers one gracious, tactful and pleasant to look at.

A tea that brings many guests provides for them by having girl friends of the hostess serve tea or chocolate, already poured. Guests may help themselves to little sandwiches, cakes, and such dainties, either from the large table, or from flat baskets of silver or glass passed by friends of the hostess.

One should not act toward a woman or girl pouring for the hostess, as if she might be a machine or hired servitor. She acts for the woman who is entertaining. Even if one never has seen her before, that fact should not be evident.

"May I have a cup of tea?" one asks. Her cordial anxiety to get it just strong enough, with lemon or cream, or plain, as one happens to like it, furnishes the short conversation. If one knows the girl who is pouring, and she is not busy, one may sit down at the table and drink the tea within chatting distance. Usually two or more

girls go together to a tea, arriving, taking tea, and leaving at the same time. They take their tea-cups and find a place together or with other friends as they choose. If the tea table is small, one prefers to take chairs elsewhere about the room so as to be out of the way of hostesses and other guests.

One should not linger at the tea-table if others are waiting or talk unnecessarily to a hostess who is busy pouring. At a tea in a college town, when one may be alone, it is allowable to talk to any agreeable lady who may be near one, but if she is older than oneself, she is the one to start the conversation.

THE TEA DANCE

The tea dance is, of course, much more of a party than a tea. There is an orchestra, the rooms are decorated, and dress is more elaborate. Servants have charge of the refreshments. The same menu as for teas is used—tea, chocolate, sandwiches, hot breads and cake. The tea or chocolate is passed in cups on a tray, and the dancers help themselves to other things served buffet fashion, or to fruit punch between dances.

TEA AT HOME

The custom of having afternoon tea prevails in many communities, and friends are expected

to drop in at that hour for informal calls. A small table is spread with a white cloth, and the tea tray is set upon it. Upon this is a kettle of boiling water, the teapot, cups and saucers and small plates, spoons, small napkins, the cream pitcher and sugar bowl and sliced lemon, tea, and a strainer and bowl in which to put used tea leaves and left-over tea. Cakes and toast, muffins or sandwiches are brought in, usually on a small stand with graduated shelves the size and shape of plates.

If sticky or awkward goodies are supplied, there must be forks to eat them. Butter spreaders are needed for jam and jelly. Each community has its own idea of what constitutes a good tea.

One thing is necessary—to have the tea itself good and to make it well. Easy as it looks, few people make good tea, and to be able to do so is an accomplishment.

If a man is in for tea, he makes himself useful by passing the cups to the ladies. American youths are not so given to tea as their British cousins, but enjoying late afternoon society with good things to eat is scarcely *effeminate* as scoffers at the custom sometimes imply.

People help themselves and each other quite informally at tea, for there are usually few servants in college households. Even if there are

two or three, they bring in the things needed and then leave the tea-drinkers to themselves.

Tea hour should not be a time for recounting worries for the day, or anything but pleasant happenings. One should not be messy either in dress or behavior. If one is invited somewhere for a cup of tea, clothes must be fresh and immaculate after the afternoon recreation. Dabbling in tea one does not want to drink, or doing fantastic stunts with spoons or bits of food is not in spirit with the little ladies who invite one. Smoking is out of place if one does not know how the hostess looks upon it, and to try it is not the way to find out. Probably she would die rather than display disgust toward a visitor.

THE GARDEN PARTY

The garden party is dear to elm-shaded villages with broad lawns. It has the characteristics of a tea or tea dance, but at college it is held in the evening, perhaps because the effect of the lanterns of every color is like a fairyland.

Given in the afternoon, big umbrellas are set up over small tables with their group of chairs about, and the guests can rest and eat while they are not dancing.

A platform for dancing usually is constructed on the lawn, unless the verandas of the house

are large enough for dancing. An orchestra is necessary. Usually some college musicians are secured unless the fraternity or whatever group is entertaining wishes to hire professionals, or rely upon the phonograph or radio. Stringed instruments are especially charming out-of-doors in a beautiful setting.

The garden party allows the wearing of fluffy and elaborate summer frocks that would be out of place anywhere else. Organdy has been and still is one of the materials best adapted to such occasions for girls who can wear it becomingly. A large, stout person cannot risk it. It seems to increase avoirdupois.

Evening garden parties call for more elaborate clothes than afternoon parties, but ballroom attire is not in place out-of-doors. In the afternoon, country clothes are suitable, or frilly summer dresses as mentioned. It is better to be dressed more plainly than the rest of the guests than to come out in a creation of silk or velvet meant for formal dances, and be conspicuous in a scene of paper lanterns, radio music and strawberries and cream.

Men usually wear to a garden party white flannel trousers and white shoes, with a dark blue suit coat.

XXI

DANCING

Dancing for students ranges from an hour or so at the gym or dormitory, before evening study hours begin, to the most coveted invitations to a "formal" at the end of the season. Dancing is not a mania at all colleges, but there are few who fail to recognize its good points as a recreation and leave it free hours on the schedule. Other colleges instead of holding up hands of horror at modern dancing, provide instruction with an expert teacher in charge so that the vulgarisms of the dance that creep in from the dance halls of the cities may be kept in check, leaving rhythm and freedom of movement and the real spirit of dancing unharmed by the things that mar it and give it a bad reputation.

One thing seems certain: the dance is here to stay in one form or another. Ignoring or forbidding it so far has only driven young people from the private floors where it is their heritage, to less pleasant and wholesome places.

The revival of the early American square-

dances has caused much interest among those who have tired of too much jazz. Folk dances and classic dances flourish. Ballroom or social dancing is but a branch of the art as it is found in college.

FANCY DANCING

When students become more or less expert in dancing for the pleasure of an audience, the same rules apply to them that apply to any performer. Different manners are not permitted a dancer off stage. Rather he or she must be doubly careful to act just a trifle more dignified and gracious than the average to counteract the popular idea that any one who dances a great deal is careless of ordinary conventions.

As a matter of fact, the dancer is agile in mind and body, and usually more poised and keenly sensitive to what is fitting than those who are stolid and servile, rather than masters, of their bones and muscles. A course in rhythmic body training often makes a surprising difference for the better in health and personality—especially in bringing out the latent colors of what at first seemed a gray and uninteresting nature. Real dancing is not a *frill*, but a dynamic agent in harmonizing mind and body. It should be looked upon, not as an accomplishment to show off, but as a means of bringing out one's best

self. It is a deadly enemy of self-consciousness and awkwardness, and, especially for girls, is one of the most ideal forms of training for symmetry and grace known. Men's athletics tend toward developing strength. Women's athletics that emphasize strength at the expense of grace and poise bring the unjust blanket accusation that "athletics make girls masculine."

If one is appearing in an exhibition or class, it is not allowable to lounge about in the dancing costume before or after, no matter how becoming it is to one's shapeliness. The effect is as unlovely in principle as walking about the summer colony in a wet bathing suit after a dip in the ocean. If one has to go home before removing a dancing costume, a long cloak is necessary, unless the dance is on the campus and there are twenty or more dancers in costume going to and fro, when one will not be conspicuous.

In dancing at the house of friends, the costume is put on in a room provided for dressing. Immediately after the dance, the dancer dresses again in her own clothes which should be suitable to the occasion and such as girl guests are wearing. At a fancy dress party, however, she may go dressed in the costume and wear it all evening, if it is not such as to be mussed or crushed by ordinary wear.

One's dancing costume must always be clean and unrumped. Stockings must be drawn up tightly and there must be no garments likely to come down even an inch—no ribbons to become untied or safety pins to burst open at a critical moment. A dancer should not have to notice her costume, hair or complexion from the moment she appears until she is again shut in her dressing room. To do so, makes her look earthy instead of fairylike. A single tug at a shoulder strap can change the whole effect of her performance from easy grace to perspiring effort.

Costumes should be adapted to the occasion and audience. Dances should be chosen to fit the personality of the dancer. It is a wise performer who sees herself honestly as others see her. No one who is over-plump, over-tall or who has noticeable peculiarities of anatomy or movement should attempt a public exhibition. Perhaps the most pathetic entertainer is a large, raw-boned girl who dresses in child costumes and favors the twitching audience with child readings, interspersed with kiddie dances.

If such things are put on for comic effect, that is a different matter entirely. In general, large people do not find favor as solo dancers, though many are quite talented. They should make

their public appearances in statuesque numbers—nothing skipping or cute.

Boys, taking dancing less seriously even though they may spend much time acquiring new stunts, usually dance well or not at all. Audiences receive their performance with interest and respect—even comic dances, though they may be howling with delight.

To make oneself conspicuous or to dance at untimely hours in unseemingly places may make the dancer a joke. A maiden who chooses to rise when the dew is on the grass and to exercise her Grecian robe and bare feet solemnly on the green behind the dormitory, has more poetry than circumspection about her. Her ways might be suited to a private country place in fiction but she appears terribly funny in real life to passers-by who like ham and eggs for breakfast. The gym is open for exercise and nothing is better than to make good use of it.

GOING TO DANCES

The ball is the largest and most formal type of dance. Students seldom attend real balls. Public balls given by some charitable organization or patriotic committee are the most common ones. Balls bring out young people and old,

while dances usually are for crowds of those of similar age.

To be successful, a ball must be dazzling to the eye in every detail, including dress, decorations and distinguished-looking people. Unhappily, many general balls fall short of the ideal. In a small community, the various sets attend. Flocking together as they do at small dances, the various ages, each decked out according to their own fancies and fashions, lend a nondescript air to the gathering.

Dances at most colleges remain still the ceremonious occasions of former days. Some informality continues to creep in; but students are so busy and taken up with other things, that a big dance is an event, and the most is made of it. Decorations are always clever, if not elaborate. The music must be as good as can be secured. Beauty and grace are the rule, rather than mere smartness and verve.

While at home, girls go to a dance with an older woman or with a maid unless the community allows them to be taken by young men in the Western fashion. At college the girl is taken by the young man through whom her invitation comes. He looks out for her carefully to see that she has partners for all dances and that she does not suffer a dull minute, and takes her back to

the dormitory or house when the dance is over. Chaperons from the school or college are taken likewise, and, except for the fact that they do not dance or dance very little, the same attention is shown them, with the addition of sincere thanks for their kindness in coming.

At a successful dance, certain members of the fraternity do not invite girls, but act as ushers or hosts to see that no one is neglected or left to have a dull time.

Very few wall-flowers exist in these times, at least at invited dances. In large crowds such as attend balls, even an attractive girl may find herself marooned temporarily, especially if she is a stranger who has gone with a family of daughters rather than sons, or with a chaperon who has not the way of introducing new partners.

If for any reason she is without a partner, a girl should join a group of girls who are not dancing, or should sit down with her chaperon. She should not look resentful or mournful. On the other hand, her gaiety should not be too pronounced, or it will look as if she is "making the best of it," or is having too good a time to be interrupted.

One of the sweetest things a girl can do when left alone is to look about and find some girl even more neglected, and sitting down beside

her, bring such smiles to her forlorn face that a friend passing rescues both and introduces them to brand new and more considerate partners.

It is boorish of a man to take a girl to a dance and then abandon her, especially if she does not know many boys. A good partner sees to it that she is not left without some one to dance with or talk to. In an extreme case he takes her pleasantly to the chaperon. He must not leave her standing on the dance floor alone.

It is usual for young men to introduce any of their friends to a girl at a pause in the dancing. If men thus introduced are polite, they ask her to dance with them, unless they are otherwise occupied.

Some communities still follow the program custom at dances. If this prevails, a thoughtful partner sees that the girl's program is well-filled early in the evening, which takes a burden off his own mind as well as off hers. To fail to appear for a scheduled dance is a breach of manners that calls for a sincere apology.

The music is almost continuous at present day dances and cutting in takes the place of program cards. A man who is not a good dancer makes himself most unpopular by cutting in when partners are congenial and are dancing exceptionally

well together. He also is barred from asking a girl to dance when she is sitting out a dance in a place removed from the ballroom, talking to a man alone. If she is one of a group of girls or girls and men simply chatting to put in the time, of course he may ask her, "Shall we dance some of this?" If she does not feel like dancing and if he is congenial, it is courteous of her to invite him to sit down with the group. She must under no circumstances refuse to dance with him and within a few seconds accept another partner, unless the first is so far at fault as to make him an undesirable. Only drunkenness or previous offensive behavior on his part would excuse such a slight. If a girl declines because a man is not a good dancer or is not according to her ideas of a prepossessing companion, and protests that she is tired, her rest must last long enough to be plausible.

People who do not dance well should not inflict themselves on others at a dance. It is better not to dance at all, and to make oneself agreeable in some other way than to leave a trail of partners feeling one is hopeless. Practising at home or at the gym usually improves one's dancing. In all cities there are accredited teachers of social dancing. It is better to learn from a school of dancing and learn quickly and accurately than

to try to pick up instruction from companions who may be only indifferent dancers themselves. Especially is this true if one has grown up not knowing how to dance. Older people need more detailed teaching than children. Instinct, imagination and muscles are not so adaptable after the early teens are past.

Sometimes a young man who has come late to the dance and finds that most people have their programs full, asks some girl to dance who may not have had many partners. If she is a poor dancer, it is wrong to take advantage of his sense of chivalry which leaves him stranded with her. He should not disappear abruptly. Neither should she try to keep him indefinitely. She may ask to be taken to her chaperon, or to a group she knows, or may slip off to the dressing room. However, if he seems to find her good company and does not seem in a hurry to be off, yet dancing is not agreeable, there is no reason why the two should not sit down for a while together, with perhaps an occasional dance. A man who is a good dancer knows many girls and is popular. He always can secure parts of dances or encores, and should not be usurped. Some boys are strangers, do not dance much and are timid. These appreciate kindness from an understanding but plucky wall-flower who knows that any

one temporarily out of luck in a strange crowd must make the best of circumstances.

It is by far the best plan to have one's own group at large dances. This provides a haven from which one may come and go as chance offers. Members of one's crowd see to it that one is supplied with partners, and are ready to cut in and rescue each other at a signal. There is a comradely understanding and feeling of security that nothing else can give. The crowd as a whole estimates new acquaintances and helps along those they approve, warning each other of those they feel are not what they should be. Sometimes mistakes are made, but in general their judgments are sensible.

Partners of the crowd are interchangeable, which is an advantage over the ancient system of beaux. If there are six girls and six men, each girl can feel sure of at least five or six dances with different partners, which gives her apparent popularity in the eyes of new acquaintances.

A pleasant stranger who may be visiting is included in the party, and gets the same courtesy and running start toward a successful evening. That the members always seem to be having a good time, whether dancing or not, does away with all fear of forlornness.

A girl owes it to her partner to look just as attractive as she can, and to be a model of perfect and charming behavior, so that he will be proud of her. While a boy may admire in a superficial way a strange girl who dresses and acts conspicuously, in his own partner the same effect would make him angry. The average college boy of good family is wholesome, sane and stern in all matters concerning a girl he cares for enough to take to the dance of the season.

When girls attend a dance at the invitation of a friend in a distant college, they go with a chaperon and pay her expenses in addition to their own for traveling, hotel and meals. The boy who gave the invitation reserves accommodations before their coming, but bears none of the expense. If a girl is invited to a dance at a coeducational college, she may go as a week-end guest of a girl she knows in town or in the dormitory. A chaperon is not necessary in this case, for she visits under the protection of the Dean of Women who issues guest permissions to students. However, if she stays at a hotel, the chaperon must accompany her. One chaperon suffices for a small group of girls from the same town or neighboring towns, if they agree to travel and stay together at the same hotel.

SUCCESSFUL PARTNERS

MEN

Who are thoughtful and considerate of their partners, and think of providing a good time for others rather than of getting it for themselves.

Who have a standard, not eccentric style of dancing. Who do not clinch a partner or go to the other extreme of half-hearted manner.

Who ask, "Would you care to dance?" or "May I take you to supper?" not that horrible question "Have you a partner?"

Who are careful not to cut in when partners are obviously suited to each other and enjoying the dance.

Who see to it that a girl is taken to her group or chaperon after dancing; who cause at least one neglected girl against the wall to remember with gratitude the smiling, cheerful face that took her out of her corner for a few minutes, and left her with a succession of partners, miraculously appearing in turn as they should in polite society when stags do their duty with good humor and self-satisfaction to Cinderella.

GIRLS

Who always look happy and seem to carry their good times with them to scatter to those about them.

Who dress well, not necessarily expensively, with clothes not too elaborate for the occasion.

Who have well-kept hair and skin, and an agreeable atmosphere of freshness from plenty of soap and water, with only a trace of perfume. Heavy perfumes do not accord with youth or good taste.

Who enjoy every minute, and never are bored by any one who is doing his best to be agreeable. Sincere enjoyment is the most convincing sort of thanks; and it does no harm to add appreciation in words.

Who admire other girls and enjoy their success as much as if it were their own. More is gained by studying others who make a good impression and finding out the reasons for it, than by shutting up one's mind and eyes with envy, which only brings a hard look to the face and eyes.

XXII

PARTIES

College parties range from the "spread" at the dormitory to celebrate a birthday or the arrival of a box from home, to the most formal and elaborate dinners and dances.

To enter into the spirit of the occasion is necessary to any one who wants to have a good time. If it is a ridiculous stunt, to be dignified and stiff would be as unfortunate as to appear irresponsible and silly at a faculty reception or the Prom itself.

MASQUERADES

Fancy costume parties lay all guests under the obligation of appearing in fanciful get-up of some kind, even though only a false moustache and monocle. Or a fan and earrings are added to one's civilian dress. Not to respond to the plans for the party, puts one in an undesirable position.

To go in one's best clothes and stand around, bored and indifferent at a masquerade, is to open one to the embarrassing question, "Now, what

are you supposed to represent? An eighteenth century funeral, or the Blue Laws?"

Older men sometimes lack imagination, but most college boys take a delight in making a costume of what they have or can borrow. Farmers, clowns, lumberjacks, hoboes and troubadours are favorite characters, because every one has seen so many of them at former parties and knows what to use to make them.

Unless one is working for a prize, it is better not to stress the gruesome or horrible. A living skeleton may be interesting, but not many girls would dance with it if a Romeo or Sir Galahad were available.

Three girls might go as the Witches in Macbeth, but while nobody could fail to notice them, there are few men brave enough to approach "foul midnight hags" when time for supper arrives.

A costume that is too hot or heavy for the season, or too airy, never is successful. All one's energy is taken to bear it. Lack of clothes, especially on some physiques, embarrasses other guests. If a large person displays too much bare skin or wears tights, timid people shudder to be seen in such company. "Kiddie" costumes often come in this class.

Girls in male costumes are in demand at all-

girl parties, but suffer so in comparison with real men at mixed gatherings, that they are neglected both by men and women. If a girl is slender and goes as a shepherd youth or page, she is reminiscent of "As You Like It" and "Twelfth Night," and poetic thought helps her along, but she had better get an honest appraisal from her friends (and enemies) before attempting public appearance. Legs slightly bowed or knock-knees can utterly spoil the most beautiful fancy. Even funny feet are fatal, no matter how lovely the face is.

Introductions being impossible before unmasking, people get along very well without them. Masquerades should be guarded against imposters by sending each person a card to present as a ticket at the door.

Masks give no excuse for behavior that would not pass without censure if the person were in every-day clothes. As far as possible it is desirable to put on with the costume the manners and bearing of the character represented. A person in military uniform does not slouch nor does a Quaker maid have masculine ways or flirt crudely. A Spanish dancer must have life and poise and grace, or she had better go as a barmaid—or as a mermaid if she is languid! It is better to be a good bumpkin than a third-rate

prince. Comic characters give fun to everybody, including oneself.

AT CARD PARTIES

As nearly as possible, players of equal ability should make fours that will be satisfactory to all concerned. It is discourteous to play on against good players when a better player than oneself is unoccupied. If one plays, he should make every effort to know the rules and play intelligently.

It is unfair to insist on some one playing just to fill out, when he or she avowedly dislikes cards and is having a pleasant time in some other way. Such should be excused from attending bridge parties if they explain regretfully that they hate to seem "so stupid," but never can remember how to play. We can learn to do anything we wish to, even mah jong or an Irish jig; but people have a perfect right to refuse to accept as recreation what seems to them more like hard labor. Having once accepted an invitation, however, it is necessary to go through with what it entails without murmuring.

Chattering or turning around to speak to those who are playing at other tables, or who are looking on, is rude to the people whose thoughts are

on the game. "I'm sorry partner!" is due when one has played stupidly.

One should not grow heated with victory nor depressed or angry when losing steadily. Cheating, of course, is out of the question, and attempts to cheat or bluff one's opponents are not a legitimate form of humor in a serious game of any kind.

SPREADS

The menu of spreads consists of whatever one can get to eat. The favorite form of spreads is an indoor picnic in the room of the hostess, preferably on the evening before a holiday.

Girls usually wear their best lounging robes to a spread of any importance. Lingerie and night-clothes without a heavier covering are not only rather unpleasant apparel for a gathering, but are too apt to catch fire from candles or the flame of a chafing-dish, if it burns alcohol.

It is high treason to interfere with cooking candy or a dish that the hostess is preparing from her own recipe, unless one is asked to stir it or pour it out.

One may make remarks on the implements used in cooking and eating, but it is not good form to show aversion when one maiden eats tomato soup out of a powder dish and while an-

other marks the fudge into luscious squares with a nail-file.

A few dishes are almost a necessity at college. Each girl needs a knife with a cutting edge, a fork, spoon, cup and saucer, plate and drinking glass. Usually each girl takes her own things to a feed. The invitation, probably shouted over the banisters, or whispered during a class, says, "Come over tonight! Got a chicken from home. Bring your knife and a cup. I've paper plates. Do you think we'd better have coffee or cocoa?"

And the reply states, "Count on me! Listen, dear, don't buy any bread. Roomie has a whole loaf of nut bread. I know she'd be glad to bring it if you ask her to the party. And I heard Corrinne's grandmother sent her a pot of jam."

"Thanks! I'll see her in math class. Tell your Roomie I came to ask her, but she wasn't home. Will you?" And that night there is a wonderful spread without a cent of expense to the hostess who generously divides the glory with all contributors.

PLAYING GAMES

The person who can take part in everything planned for a party is the one who shows the best social qualities. No matter how childish or inane a game or contest is in itself, it becomes

funny and hilarious if the guests take hold of it in the right way. Even if one is awkward but has the right spirit, he wins the admiration of the crowd.

If one is "too tired to play," he is too tired to go out in company, and had better stay at home. After a very strenuous game, one is justified in resting a few minutes, of course. In planning games, one should alternate a lively game with a quiet one so that players do not exhaust themselves. Games should be considerate. Running games, party slippers and a polished floor, for instance, are a bad combination.

Games which make a joke of some one or call attention to some peculiarity which people cannot help are very crude indeed. For instance, trying to encourage a timid man who cannot sing a note to lead a musical game, or expecting a fat person to get up and down quickly in games of agility, is downright unkind. On the other hand, some people enjoy being clowns; if some one has to be featured, they should be the ones chosen.

At informal parties, college people play many so-called children's games. They are usually a great deal jollier and more frolicsome than secondary school students who feel they must seem as grown-up as possible. To seem bored or to refuse to play games shows not sophistication

but self-consciousness, and makes one out a poor sport. It requires a very high development of one's social nature to be able to lead or join rollicking games, and to go through with them, chased or chasing, up or down, shouting or quiet, blindfolded or using both eyes keenly.

To the young person who wants to be useful and popular at college, one of the best talents to cultivate is the starting of all sorts of games and stunts, so that wherever a little crowd gathers with leisure time, he has some amusing entertainment for them introduced almost before they know it.

A splendid handbook for any one interested in this, is "Games for the Playground, Home, School and Gymnasium," by Jessie H. Bancroft. To a repertoire of sitting and active games, stunts, feats and forfeits one should add a few simple folk-dances, and some tricks with cards and matches, "mind-reading," and so forth. The idea is not to show off, but to call out the favorite tricks of others from other sections of the country.

Besides his success at small college affairs, a student who has a gift for entertaining and directing often earns a part of his spending money by taking charge of parties for youngsters, and by acting as a counselor in summer camps.

A director of games never should be conspic-

uous or use more words and gestures than are needed to make things clear. His work is better if he throws himself into the game and teaches by example, urging every one to enthusiasm by his own interest and enjoyment.

XXIII

INVITED OUT TO EAT

Almost any invitation that promises to supplement dormitory fare, however wholesome and sufficient the latter may be, causes a student's heart to beat faster. Whether it is to spend the day with an old friend or to attend a formal dinner, the thrill is there just the same. All invitations to eat should be answered promptly. In the case of students they are usually *accepted* by return mail. Courtesy demands that one let the hostess know just as soon as possible. She does not look upon a speedy reply as over-eagerness but appreciation.

If one cannot or does not wish to go, the regrets of the invited guest must be sent with equal promptness. He is then free to accept other invitations or stay at home. Once he has accepted, he must go if he is alive and able to walk or ride. It is unpardonable to change one's mind if a better invitation comes along after the first has been accepted. Such lack of taste usually gives one a wretched time at the second place, for the conscience is handicapped by a feeling of

guilt which automatically causes things to go wrong.

IN STRANGE HOUSES

It is only natural to take an interest in a new scene. Furthermore, any one who lives in a dormitory feels an urge in leaving the one crowded room or little suite, to walk from room to room, to peer into fascinating dens and nooks, to go upstairs and out into the yard, to try all the chairs, exactly as Goldilocks did in *The Three Bears*. If Goldilocks had not credentials as a cottager, we should set her down at once as a homesick little girl from boarding school who was surprised to find herself in a real house with room to move about.

People who understand this strange longing to investigate and gloat over small details of every-day living, often encourage visiting students to do it. But some do not know what is the matter with a boy or girl, apparently well brought up, who shows curiosity. They do not realize that homes in different sections of the country are so different as to be interesting. A New England dining room is not like one in the Southwest. A garden is a delightful mystery to an apartment house child.

People who entertain student guests often re-

mark their tendency to explore and exclaim in what seems to them a silly habit. Sometimes they accuse them of snooping and imagine they are looking for evidence of poor housekeeping.

To be on the safe side, one's primitive instinct to investigate new surroundings should be curbed. One may admire possessions and house-plans and ornaments, but not extravagantly. To those familiar with them, it seems exaggerated at best, and gushing and raving is cheap.

If invited to inspect the house and its treasures, then the affair takes on another complexion, showing that the hosts understand one's natural interest in surroundings, and that they feel they have choice things to see.

No unpleasant remark should be made in the house of those entertaining, about other houses that suffer in comparison, last of all about one's own home. Unfavorable comparisons show a carping spirit, revealing envy or the desire to gain favor by running down other places.

Real appreciation is shown more by silent enjoyment and light of the eyes, than by words.

MANNERS AT TABLE

Practically every student who leaves home for college has the rudiments of good table manners. If one eats irregularly and at town and village

restaurants, these easily deteriorate, but as a rule return when one is again placed in favorable surroundings.

At dormitory dining-rooms and in groups such as fraternities and boarding clubs, good manners are often encouraged if not enforced.

The real purpose of having established rules for eating is to standardize table equipment, to avoid confusion and delay, and to make eating a pleasure for companions, without unpleasant sights or sounds to hinder their enjoyment.

Convenience and good sense dictate most of the rules. The ways of the cave-dweller were efficient for his time, and therefore were manners. Methods, however, have changed.

Eating roasting-ears is perhaps the most savage demonstration at modern tables. Some avoid them when company is present. Various minds have tried to invent holders for them and to surround them by refinements, but the way to eat them is to go at it frankly and as conservatively as possible in the natural manner. Butter should not be put on in a quantity to baste the chin of the eater. An ear broken in two and held in one hand is less greedy. The fingers remain best held well toward the ends of the ear, supporting it firmly. Needless to say, while en-

gaged with corn on the cob nothing else should be attempted, gestures or conversation.

Bread and butter from familiarity have no terrors for most people, yet few eat it gracefully. Only at picnics and bacon bats is a whole slice buttered and held in the palm of the hand to serve as a plate for a fried egg or roasted frankfurters or broiled steak to be eaten out of the hand as a sandwich. At the table, bread is broken into small pieces as one needs it, and a bite or two buttered at once. To butter it, one should hold it on or near the edge of the bread-and-butter plate, not in the air, spreading with the small butter knife. In restaurants where there is no small knife, one uses the silver knife beside the large plate, laying it upon the side of the large plate after using. This knife does not belong to the butter service as the small knife does.

At formal dinner, butter is not served, nor is a small plate placed for bread. When rolls are passed during the soup course, they are laid on the tablecloth to the left of the plate, and broken bits are taken from there throughout the meal.

Soup is dipped by the spoon lightly *away* from the diner. It is taken from the *side* of the spoon toward him, never from the tip. There must be no sound as the soup is taken into the mouth. If

it is very hot, not all the soup in the spoon need be taken at once, but this is necessarily not true of other edibles.

Even if one does not enjoy certain dishes, they should not be refused. One should take a little and eat at least some of it without remark. The really polite person learns in time to eat practically everything.

To stare suspiciously at new dishes or strange vegetables reflects on one's training. Nothing can surprise a well-bred person. One may be curious, at times even excited, over recognizing rare dishes, such as foreign concoctions, alligator pears, or queer things to drink, but it is a monument to one's mother not to betray table emotions.

Methods of eating awkward things vary with the community. One should take the cue from well-bred older people.

At a family dinner in the country, every one may be observed eating young fried chicken from the little bones with gusto. A crowd eating together informally often agrees, "We'll take the bones in our fingers," and they do. But one never does at formal dinners or when visiting people who are comparative strangers.

After eating things that soil the fingers, one should use the finger-bowl and wipe as little

as possible of anything that stains or greases on the napkin. To soil the napkin is messy.

To toy with food or mix on the plate different varieties is unsightly.

Super-elegant manners that attend to small details in an elaborate way are often more disgusting than lack of manners. To hold knives and forks with exaggerated daintiness, or to curl the little finger while holding a tea-cup, separating it from its sister fingers, or to make a show of removing things like seeds of fruit from the mouth with a napkin screen or on a fork, are nasty-nice.

Chewed food or food that is too hot for comfort should not be removed in any manner. In the former case, one must swallow it; in the latter, take a drink of water, or suffer in silence. Bones and fruit seeds may be removed. Gristles and fruit skins should not be put into the mouth. A little watchfulness saves the embarrassment of worrying about them. Fruit skins usually are quite harmless to swallow.

Vegetables are eaten with a fork, and if butter is put on baked potato, the fork is used entirely. It separates portions of all vegetables and dishes consisting of eggs or creamed fish or ground meats. The knife is not used in eating salads, and it is better not to cut more with the

salad fork than convenience calls for. Meats are cut with the steel-bladed knife, if it is provided. In cutting meats, the fork is held, prongs down, in the left hand.

In serving many dishes, a fork is provided in addition to the large spoon. As the servant holds the dish, one takes the spinach, or whatever it may be, in the spoon, and the fork is held, almost horizontally, prongs down, over the serving as it is transferred to the plate.

If asparagus is in long, tender, juicy tips, there is no reason for not eating at least a part of it with the fork, though it is a finger food to those who care for it that way. Artichokes are eaten with the fingers. So, of course, are olives, and small whole pickles. Saratoga chips are finger foods at spreads and picnics, but class as vegetables when served with meat at a regular meal.

One's manner at table should be comfortable but not slouchy. One should be as attractive as possible, and remain immaculate during the meal, keeping one's place clean and free from unsightly decorations.

The napkin, if large, is left half folded and is spread across the lap. Before drinking from a glass or cup, the napkin may be touched to one's mouth to remove any grease or crumbs that might smudge the glass. When the finger bowl is used,

the fingers are dipped lightly in the water, right hand, as the left raises the napkin, then right fingers take the linen while left hand dips. In this way no drops are scattered. Grown people are not supposed to smear food about the mouth, but if one has a shadow of a doubt, the tips of the right fingers brush across the lips, and the napkin follows. There shall be no scrubbing of fingers or mouth.

Elbows on the table are not necessary. In quiet places and at home, one does not lean forward to talk. There is more excuse for it in noisy dining-rooms, or where music is playing, but it is a habit one need not cultivate, as it speaks of the public restaurant and not of good private society.

OUT FOR LUNCHEON

Luncheon is rather a women's meal, though luncheon serves as an informal meeting place for both sexes.

A girl invited to a luncheon continues to wear her hat and gloves and a veil, if she has one. She lays aside only cumbersome wraps. Her dress is of silk or wool, simple in lines. If she has a plain dress and hat, with no veil or elaborate trimmings, she may wear her fur to the table, but the effect must be simple and not fussy. At

the table she takes off the gloves and lifts the veil so as to eat conveniently.

After the luncheon, half an hour is long enough to stay.

The guests go at almost the same time, usually an older guest rising first to take her departure.

AT DINNER

Dinner invitations imply some formality in dress and manner. To dinner a girl wears a dinner dress, cut moderately low, but not so elaborate as that she would wear to a formal dinner with a dance afterward. A man wears a Tuxedo, more commonly known as a dinner coat, for informal occasions, and a dress suit for formal.

The name of the girl whom he is to take to dinner is given a man as he arrives. In a college group, of course, the man who is responsible for the invitation takes her.

One's only anxiety should be not to neglect the person on one's other hand while talking with a brilliant partner. The girl sits to the right of her partner. A dinner is a social affair, not a *tete-a-tete*. Each at some time or other should contribute to the general interest and pleasure. The manners of a dinner partner should be beyond reproach. Nothing is so embarrassing as to have a partner who is lacking in the funda-

mentals of table training, or who tells unpleasant stories or shows boorishness toward others.

AT BANQUETS

The banquet still flourishes at college as an excuse for a big dinner in honor of some holiday, class or celebrity. It ranks as a formal dinner, and is followed by a program of speeches.

Banquet behavior is less hilarious than it was in former days. It is now looked upon as a fitting end to a graduating class, and an ordeal which must be gone through. Very young students sometimes are at a loss to begin, and they sit, drinking glass after glass of water, wondering what to do next, fearful of forgetting their speeches prepared so carefully.

If a dining room or hall is rented for the occasion, waiters and property rights must be respected by banqueters. The class pays for dishes or furniture that comes to grief.

Self-consciousness and lack of training in company is to blame for throwing bread and rolls, beating on glasses with spoons, organized campaigns to drink up all the water perspiring waiters bring before they are aware of the joke that is being played upon them, and the dull speeches that go on while the dear old class melts in the overheated room and surreptitiously pulls

loose from the varnish on their chair seats.

If one is asked to give a toast or after-dinner speech, it should be short. At the end of a large meal, every one is feeling idle and pleasantly stupid, and mental effort is unpopular. It should be funny, if possible. Old jokes should not be used, unless their age forms a part of the joke. Chalk talks can be funny in the right hands. A humorist who *cannot* draw well often succeeds tremendously in them. Whatever is chosen should not take more than five minutes at the longest.

XXIV

GOING OUT OF TOWN

When a group of students go for a house party or to attend a game in some other town, each pays his or her own expenses in all details including fare, meals, refreshments, tickets and souvenirs.

A party of girls from a school or college does not go without a chaperon to games or tournaments. Young girls travel anywhere with the chaperon, who is included as a matter of course in the invitation. If the distance is short, and they are to be under the care of parents as soon as they reach the station, the chaperon may see them on the train and return to the school, meeting them or sending some one for them when they are expected back.

If a boy and girl are sitting together in the train and the girl selects magazines or candy from the train-boy's basket, she must pay for them, and her friend is not expected to offer to do so. He may, of course, buy what he likes, if he has the money, and share it with as few or as many as he thinks best.

Small items, such as a street car fare, are not large enough to excite comment. A man may pay that for a girl, though it is her place to have her own change conveniently on hand, and not go hunting for it in her bag until some one takes pity on her.

If one has a guest and wishes to take her along to a house party or even to a local dinner or dance, one must make sure that the hostess will really not be inconvenienced by an extra woman. An extra man is usually welcome, but because she necessitates finding another man to devote himself to entertaining a stranger he may not care about, a girl added at the last minute is more a burden than a pleasure. It is hard on her, if she sees the hospitable efforts she makes necessary.

HOUSE PARTIES

The exact time of one's stay is usually mentioned in the note that invites one to a house party. If directions for reaching the place are not given, they should be learned as soon as possible. Visitors are almost always met at trains by some of the family or by a car.

One should know, also, what sort of entertainment will be afoot, that clothes to suit the occasion may be included. In the country, country

clothes are needed, and some clothes for evening. Sport clothes depend upon the season and what the place offers in the way of boating, bathing, motoring, golf, tennis, skating or coasting. All garments worn must be suitable to the purpose.

The invitation should indicate what one has to prepare for. The mother of the household extends invitations for week-ends and house parties, though her children may have planned them. Acceptances should be sent as soon as the invitation is received.

One should join in cheerfully with all plans made for entertainment. If one has other friends living in the same neighborhood, one may accept invitations from them, but never so as to interfere with plans made where one is a guest. One's hostess should be consulted *first*.

One must fit into the accustomed schedule of the house. It is not thoughtful to wear elaborate dress if the rest dress plainly. One should be on time at meals, learning the plans for the day so that one may prepare for a suitable appearance at the right time without having to be waited for. While the rest are busy, one may entertain himself happily in his own way.

Pleasure and gratitude must be shown as one enjoys trips and parties, so that there will be no doubt in the mind of those who are entertaining

that they are successful. A thank-you letter is sent immediately after one's return, not later than a week at the most.

HAVING COMPANY

When one takes a roommate or guest home for a week-end or vacation, there must be a happy medium between leaving them free to take life just as the family does, and looking out for their comfort and pleasure in every way possible.

To devote every minute to a guest gives the impression that the burden of entertaining rests heavily, while to make no effort to plan rides, excursions or some sort of little party leaves the memory of the trip without highlights or satisfaction that comes from being thought of importance and worth showing to the neighborhood.

The visitor's room should be as pleasant as one can offer. In a small house, a girl often gives her own pretty room to her guest, if the guest room is occupied by other company. College girls do not object to crowding a bit, but there is something luxurious to a dormitory dweller in finding herself with a room all her own for two or three days. Writing materials, sewing things, new books and magazines, a lamp on the little table beside the bed, flowers, perhaps an open

fire, a big easy chair, closet space to hang clothes, and a box of candy, add touches to a guest room that make it seem like a dream to a student.

In some households, it is expected that the guest will sleep late, and breakfast is sent up to the room, with piping hot food and dainty dishes. If there is no maid to take the tray up, the daughter or a little sister may do so, but not the mother. One's mother must never seem to be put to inconvenience for a young guest.

As soon as possible, the visitor must meet all members of the household, and the old family servants. It is very embarrassing to run into new and unexplained people in the hall and out-of-doors. One likes also to know the names of servants, so as to refer to them by name, not by description.

Students are so normal and adaptable, that they fit into homes they visit with less effort than perhaps any other persons. Simple pleasures are more of a treat to them than elaborate entertainment. Picnics, short trips to interesting places, games and sports, and jolly informal parties prove most successful.

It is not bad manners, but in fact rather kind, to tell a guest one knows well, outstanding facts about people to be encountered at gatherings. It saves the visitor embarrassment many a time:

"Aunt Jerusha will be the little old lady in lavender. She used to be a belle, and she loves to have attention. Sit on the right side when you talk to her, for she is deaf otherwise. But don't raise your voice or make an effort to talk loudly. She is good at lip-reading. She is interested in New Thought and goes to New York for a month each winter to see all the new shows, especially musical comedies. She knows most of Vachel Lindsay's poetry by heart. She loves classic dancing. If you'll show her what you are doing in your gym work, nothing could please her better. She has a fine collection of dance music for the phonograph, which she keeps locked up in the library, and brings out as a treat on holidays."

"Henry will be the pale, solemn young man who brings Lily to the party tonight. You'd take him for a lyric poet, but he's not. Inventions are his hobby. He had a new kind of carburetor patented. Lily believes in him and hangs on every word. They've been engaged since they were seventeen, so you mustn't frolic about Henry in that captivating way you have, or poor, trusting Lily will suppose you have designs on her Romeo, and will go home to cry her eyes out. She thinks you're the most stunning thing she's ever seen, and she's going to ask you to come

over and sing those funny songs of yours to her mother who is an invalid but the pluckiest, dearest soul you ever saw."

Nothing scandalous or unpleasant should be told to a guest to add discomfort or dislike to a first impression of a stranger. All descriptions should be good-natured and such as will bring out points of human interest that will deepen on acquaintance. It is like hearing a review of a delightful book, and then reading it for oneself.

Many houses have guest books in which young members of the family insist on having a record of the visitor, his address, birthday, favorite color, author, musician, breakfast food, and some bright remark or apt quotation. Often a few pages of high school and college stunt books are devoted to collecting these items. They are the direct descendants of the ancient autograph album with which friends and celebrities were pursued, and in which they wrote,

"May your joys be as deep as the ocean,
Your sorrows as light as its foam." Or

"If you love me as I love you,
No knife can cut our love in two." Or

"Remember June 12, 1886!"

To be agreeable, a guest should patiently sign in each little sister's book, giving all required information, and a quotation or something brilliant made up for the occasion. Those who can draw can leave a pictorial appreciation to delight young collectors.

A hostess must rescue a guest from enthusiasm of young members of the family. An agreeable guest who can tell stories, play games, or who will take an interest in glass jars full of living reptiles and insects, or a nest of new kittens, or hiking cross-country, is likely to be worn out completely unless somebody steps in to prevent it. But if playing with children is a *treat* to the visitor, that is a different matter.

Guests always must be careful not to tire out members of the family, even with pleasant accomplishments. They must not antagonize other relatives, even though it is evident they do not get along with the family. One never should take sides with members of the household against other members; even in games and contests, it is better to change partners occasionally and become the ally of whomever one has been opposing. It is unpardonable to try to attract an avowed admirer of one's hostess or of one of her guests. The attraction of a new person is frequently only temporary, and when the novelty

would wear off, it would be over. But meantime come heartaches and resentment, however carefully they may be hidden, and a girl or boy loses popularity by seeming to philander. To be honestly attractive and pleasant to every one alike is the ideal of a guest who is a good sport; but to do or say anything that upsets the happiness of the community where the visiting is done is unworthy and despicable. Rather one ought to enjoy quietly the hints of growing friendship, and help along with a good word for the admirer of a scornful miss; or assist a shy girl to shine and sparkle to the amazement of herself and everybody else. Then it becomes apparent to a delighted neighborhood that the pretty roommate from college, or Tom, the famous athlete, who came to visit Jep, are not wolves in sheeps' clothing, but wonderfully jolly angels, plumped down unaware, bringing good luck wherever they touch ground.

XXV

ACADEMIC PROCESSIONS

Nearly all great occasions at college bring out the faculty and distinguished visitors in full regalia. The pomp and pageantry of gowns with their gorgeous hoods impresses a student. None of the colors are accidental or a matter of the wearer's choice, but have a definite meaning. The cut of the gown differs, especially in sleeves, for each degree.

High schools use caps and gowns for their graduates, but they must be of a different cut and color from the bachelor's gown to be correct. They are often gray in color. If black, the sleeves are not the same as those of the college gown, long and pointed.

Gowns for masters and doctors are more rich and elaborate. To the doctors' gowns are added caps with gold tassels and bars of velvet on the sleeves. But the hoods are the features that people most admire. Each color besides the lining, which is the color of the college or university which grants the degree, shows that the wearer is honored by some particular faculty;

Agriculture—maize color.
Arts and Letters—white.
Commerce—drab.
Dentistry—lilac.
Economics—copper.
Engineering—orange.
Forestry—russet.
Fine Arts—brown.
Humanics—crimson.
Law—purple.
Library Science—lemon.
Medicine—green.
Music—pink.
Oratory—silver gray.
Pedagogy—light blue.
Philosophy—blue.
Physical Education—sage green.
Pharmacy—olive green.
Public Health—salmon pink.
Science—golden yellow.
Theology—scarlet.
Veterinary Science—gray.

THE PROM

The Prom is looked upon in most colleges as the greatest social event of the year. It varies from an elaborate formal dance to a brilliant

evening reception at such colleges as do not sponsor dances.

Decorations are elaborate and beautiful, the work of a committee appointed weeks in advance. Music is the best obtainable. Sometimes clever and surprising divertissements are planned for intermission. The affair includes a grand march of all the guests led by an outstanding member of the class acting as host, with his partner.

Dress and all details of setting are as formal and perfect as for a ball, and such the Prom really is, sometimes borrowing features from the cotillion of former days, when the life of a belle was a career in itself. To lead the Prom and to be acknowledged as beautiful and popular beyond all rivals, may still be a dream among college girls; but in real life it is modified by existing conditions to-day, by democratic ideals and by common sense.

The man who is president of his class or who for some other reason heads the march, frequently is engaged to a likeable but inconspicuous girl who fills her place with dignity and charm, but without ostentation. He may invite some one who has been a friend and chum since childhood, or, in a co-educational college, a classmate who holds a standing in college affairs that makes her

a logical partner for unsentimental reasons. Practically every girl in college circles is good-looking, well-dressed and vivacious. As a result, belles are so plentiful that whole constellations of them rather dim solitary stars of the ball room of earlier times.

Aside from the name and the traditional importance attached to it, the Prom is merely a formal dance given by or for a college class, but with such attention to inherited custom and present effect, that it is looked for with eagerness and remembered with satisfaction as the best in campus history up to its time.



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